# The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII......NO. 2287. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The House Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad [illegible]

[illegible]

The Supreme Court to-day, in the case of QUIGLEY against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, decided [illegible] Corporations. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court at Baltimore, where the plaintiff recovered a verdict of $5,000 against the defendant.

Indications to-day are decided that the Administration cannot unite two-thirds of its nominal friends in Congress in favor of SLIDELL's Thirty-Million bill.

[SENT THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The expenses of the United States Supreme Court [illegible]

[illegible]

### Our Washington Correspondence.

THE CHANCES OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—THE PUBLIC LANDS—THE PHILADELPHIA MACHINERY CONTRACT—MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859.

Although the Senate has refused to lay the Pacific Railroad bill upon the table, by a vote of [illegible], the indications begin to be very decided that it will finally be rejected. [illegible]

[illegible]

Let us hope that some new and practical effort of this kind will be essayed to obtain the immediate authorization of the work in whole or in part.

The House Committee on Public Lands have determined to report adversely upon Mr. GROW's bill to withhold public land from sale until after it shall have been surveyed and open to settlement for five or ten years. The object of this measure was to give actual settlers upon the public lands ample opportunity to file their preëmptions, and thus to encourage their settlement, instead of letting these pass at once into the hands of speculators, who put up the prices upon them, and compel the farmers to pay them usurious advances upon the original cost. Such a bill would sadly interfere with the speculative operations of a host of Members of Congress, their friends, and various Federal officials, who, in years past, have availed themselves of "early information," obtained through favoritism, to secure any quantity of valuable pickings, in the way of good localities for town sites, mill seats, &c. The Committee could not be expected to vote all one way, as all of its members, except the single Republican, voted to suppress the bill.

The contest over the contract for constructing machinery for the sloop-of-war building at Philadelphia, has been confirmed to REANEY, NEAFIE & Co., notwithstanding the gross irregularity (if nothing worse) exposed in the award by General NORRIS. This result was to have been expected, for the simple reason that to reverse the award in the face of the action of the Secretary of the Navy, would have been to convict a member of the Cabinet of conduct reflecting seriously upon the general Administration. Gen. NORRIS should now perform a public duty by giving an authoritative expose of the whole transaction. The fact that the Secretary, when first approached by him, concealed the fact that he had ordered the Chief Engineer to pursue the course adopted by him, would seem to show quite conclusively that the Secretary knew the cause of complaint to be a just one, else why conceal it until the complainant had produced his evidence to sustain the statement upon which his complaint was based? It is established that NORRIS' drawings, put in under seal with his bid, and constituting part of the latter, were in the hands of his competitor, and that the latter's bid was accepted, although $12,000 the highest. That there was collusion in the Department to favor one bidder and injure another, would seem to be very evident; but the President, in these days, could not well afford to see that justice was done.

The election of General MIRAMON to the chieftainship of the Anti-Liberals of Mexico has very summarily disposed of Gen. ROBLES' chances for securing the leadership in Mexican politics. These sudden changes exhibit in the strongest light the weakness of the opposition, and the relative strength of the Liberal party. MIRAMON's achievement of the questionable honors of his present position brings no accession of strength to his party. He has the army to support him; but so had ZULOAGA and ROBLES. Of the army, they were each and all sure, for so deeply compromised are its officers by their participation in the unconstitutional and illegal attempts at usurpation which have marked the opponents of the Constitutionalists during the last year, that they could not hope for anything at the hands of the latter unless they effected terms of capitulation. So nothing whatever has been gained by the substitution of MIRAMON for ROBLES, while the fact affords another evidence that the legatees of the Zuloaga party are tottering rapidly towards ruin. S.

THE CAUCUS OF DEMOCRATIC SENATORS—CODIFYING THE REVENUE LAWS—THE PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE RAILROAD—ARIZONA, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 16, 1859.

More than usual caution is observed in relation to the proceedings of a caucus of Democratic Senators held yesterday, at which, by the way, Mr. DOUGLAS was present, participating in its discussions. It is whispered, somewhat obscurely, however, that the subject before the caucus was the pending proposition of Senator SLIDELL for the appropriation of $30,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the President, to enable him to conduct and conclude negotiations for the purchase of Cuba. It is also said that Senators varied widely in their views of the policy of the measure, and the practicability of effecting any good by its adoption, and that some hints or insinuations were ventured, to create the impression that the President has a plan of action which $30,000,000 cash in hand will be likely to make effective. *Of course this was* dangerous diplomatic ground to tread upon, and could *not have been ventured very far. Certainly the prospect* was not made bright enough to captivate the caucus, as an adjournment was effected without any conclusion having been arrived at. It is not improbable that Mr. BUCHANAN has some intrigue on foot which he thinks *may* lead to acquisition of the coveted island. Why not let him try, *provided* he is allowed to spend none of the money until the bargain is actually closed?

The House of Representatives spent most of its time, yesterday, upon the long pending bill codifying the Revenue Laws, and for other purposes. This bill forms a good sized volume, and never will be read by a tithe of those whose votes must decide its fate. Some measure revising the laws in question, and putting them into something like systematic shape, is evidently much needed; and whenever passed must be taken very much upon faith that the Committee of Commerce, who matured it, have considered its provisions carefully, and made them about what they ought to be. The pending bill, among other wise provisions, substitutes a tax upon tonnage for the dues now collected of seamen in the shape of hospital money, &c. It also proposes an apprentice system on board of merchant ships, with a view to raising competent American sailors; but this is so violently opposed by the shipping interest that it will be stricken out of the bill. Among the speeches made yesterday was one by Mr. COMINS, of Massachusetts, in support *of the measure, which was marked by much practical* common sense, and a creditable exposition of the views of the Committee on Commerce, of which Mr. C. is a member.

The New-York speculators who seek to get a grant from Congress for the construction of a railroad through Pennsylvania-avenue, are likely to fail. The railroad certainly would be a convenient and desirable improvement; but it ought not to be allowed to become the foot-ball of a speculation merely, as the New-Yorkers desire to make it. It is very clear that *the parties whose bill is now pending in the Senate,* seek the grant only to sell out again to parties who will make a poor road, stock it inefficiently and shabbily, and grab all the money they can scrape out of it, with the smallest possible pretext of serving the public convenience.

The grant should be given to solid practical men of capital, having interests in the District, the means to put down the track promptly, and keep it in fine repair, and who will bind themselves to specific stipulations for the service of the public, such as will secure us from the impositions of a monopoly. I understand, that within a day or two a proposition will be laid *before Congress from responsible citizens of* Washington, who possess the qualifications mentioned, will submit to the most rigid exactions for the public service, will agree to have the road completed within sixty days from the passage of the grant, and will stipulate to make suitable return to the District for the valuable franchise conferred upon them. Surely an honest Congress cannot hesitate between the two propositions.

Gov. BROWN denies having recommended to Congress any changes in the Postal System, with a view to making his Department self-sustaining. He states that the Senate called upon him to say *how* that end could be accomplished, and that he simply answered their question, without in the least committing himself to any such recommendations; on the contrary he maintains that he took special pains to guard against the supposition that he intended to make *any* recommendation upon the subject.

I met here yesterday a merchant from Fort Fillmore, in the proposed Territory of Arizona, of whom I made some inquiry in relation to the mining advantages of that region. He fully confirms all that has been said of their richness. The Stephenson silver mine, to which I made reference in a recent letter, is almost within gun-shot of his residence; and he states that it is beyond doubt one of the finest silver mines in the world. He informs me further that a company has been fully organized to work it, with capital sufficient to develop its resources to great advantage. Several other mines in the same vicinity are also being taken up by the right sort of men to bring out their rich treasures.

The Arizona Territorial bill may be taken up during the present week. Of course its passage will add largely, at once, to the value of property in the Territory, because it will insure to capital and labor adequate protection of law and government.

I learn that the lecture of Lieutenant MAURY, which was to have come off before the Geographical Society at New-York, on Thursday evening next, will be postponed until the first Thursday in February. S.

## XXXVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The Senate Chamber was crowded to excess to hear Mr. DOUGLAS pronounce a eulogy on Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, presented the credentials of Mr. WILSON, redirected from Massachusetts, and also the following resolution, which was adopted:

That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate, as fully as it may be in his power to do, the number of American vessels which are engaged directly in the palm oil trade on the coast of Africa, the average number of their voyages annually, their tonnage, the nature and value of their exports and imports, and the amount of duties derived by them from the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. SHIELDS, of Minnesota, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of organizing that portion of the original Territory of Minnesota lying west of the new State, which was adopted.

Mr. YULEE presented a petition from KUNHARDT & Co., and other agents of steamship lines between New-York and Europe, praying for a modification of the laws relating to exportations for the benefit of the drawback. Referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

On motion of Mr. HALE, a joint resolution appointing Commodore STEWART senior flag officer in the Navy was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays, and it was adopted, 37 against 14.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, moved to take the motion from the table to appoint Friday of each week for the consideration of private bills. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved to take from the table his resolution, directing the Committee on Finance to report a bill in accordance therewith, to limit the expenditures of the Government within the revenue.

Mr. HUNTER, Chairman of the Finance Committee, objected to the subject being referred to his Committee.

Mr. GWIN, of California, moved that it be referred to a select Committee.

The subject was debated over one hour, the point of issue being whether to send it to the Committee on Finance, or a Special Committee, but action was stopped by a message from the House, announcing Mr. HARRIS' death.

Mr. DOUGLAS, to the evident disappointment of nearly two thousand spectators, who expected to hear an extempore oration, read in a low tone of voice, a brief sketch of the life and public services of the deceased.

Messrs. SHIELDS and DAVIS followed in eulogy, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, it was resolved that during the ensuing two weeks from to-day it shall be in order for the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union to take a recess till 7 o'clock for general debate only.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, moved that Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week be set apart for the consideration of territorial business.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, objected, unless a proviso be attached that subjects in regard to the admission of new States be excluded.

Mr. STEPHENS remarked that that would be for the majority of the House to determine.

Mr. MORGAN—Then I object to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, announced the death of Mr. HARRIS, of that State, pronouncing a eulogy on his private and public worth.

Messrs. CLARK, of New-York; LAMAR, of Mississippi; WASHBURN, of Illinois; ADRAIN and STEWART of Maryland, added their mournful tributes. The usual resolutions of respect were passed, and the House adjourned.

## THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

### Interesting Details relative to the Movement of the Revolutionists—General Jeffard Provisional President, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, January 17.

A passenger in the schooner *North Wind*, at this port, furnishes interesting details of the new movement in Hayti.

For some time it has been supposed at Gonaives that a political rising was intended.

On the afternoon of December 22 four armed individuals landed on the beach and entering Gonaives galloped at once to La Placa, the residence of the Governor, where JEFFARD demanded an entrance of the sentinel, and that the cry of "Vive la Republique" should be raised, which demands the sentinel refused to comply with. JEFFARD and his companions then frightened the sentinel of the jail into a liberation of about forty political prisoners, who joined JEFFARD. The whole party returning to the Governor's residence summoned him to surrender to the forces of liberty and the Republic. He acceded to their demands and resigned. The strong part of the town was now in possession of JEFFARD who was joined by all the military and town people. They then marched to a palace belonging to SOULOUQUE, where a deputation met them and proclaimed the Republic of Hayti with JEFFARD as provisional head.

On Thursday, Dec. 23, the Republic was publicly proclaimed in the Grand Square, and JEFFARD named Provisional President, which office he accepted. *Governor* BARTHOLOMEW *gave in his submission*, and, after a grand solemnization by the Church, the new *Constitution was signed by the late authorities of the* principal cities.

The forces of JEFFARD were augmented by citizens of Gonaives, and the fortified town of St. Marcs was taken *possession of without opposition. Here they* were to remain and recruit until they were strong enough to meet the forces of SOULOUQUE in the field, or assail him at Port-au-Prince.

The insurrection was spreading north and south. Various decrees had been issued, one of which revives and puts in force the Constitution of 1846, and provides for the calling of a Legislature by President JEFFARD.

Decrees had also been promulgated releasing all political prisoners; increasing the rations of soldiers, and ordering the destruction of the fort of Gonaives.

A decree had also been issued, headed "The Republic of Hayti," which, in the name of the nation, deprives SOULOUQUE of all power. It also characterizes his administration as nothing but a series of robberies.

### From New-Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 17.

The New-Mexican mail of the 27th ult., reached Independence yesterday. It was packed on mules the most of the way, in consequence of bad roads. The New-Mexican Legislature elected AUGUSTUS DEMERELL Public Printer *vice* S. M. MOTT. Nothing had been heard of the missing Neosho Mail party. Governor RENCHER, in a special message, says, that the armistice with the Navajos amounts to nothing, as it does not provide for the surrender of the murderers of Major BROOKS' servant, nor payment for him.

The Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the Commander of the Military Department, say they will consent to no peace upon the terms of the armistice. They will require the return of the private and public property taken during the war, and the establishment of a line, east of which the Indians shall neither plant, nor graze stock.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 17—P. M.

A dispatch from Independence to the *Republican*, says that just as the New-Mexican mail was leaving Santa Fé an express arrived announcing the safe arrival of the missing Neosho mail party to Albuquerque.

### U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

Horatio F. Averill, of New-York, and Dennis F. Murphey, of Philadelphia, were admitted as counselors.

No. 37.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company *vs.* Philip Quigley.—Error to the Circuit Court of Maryland. Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment, with costs, and remanding the cause, with direction to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 39.—Daniel H. Lowndsdale *et al. vs.* Josiah L. Parrish.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oregon. Justice CATRON delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

No. 40.—The United States *vs.* Michael Nye.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No. 42.—The United States *vs.* Nathaniel Bassett.—Argument commenced for the appellants; continued for appellee.

### Explosion of a Powder Mill.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Jan. 17.

The Kernelling mills of the Gotham Powder Works, containing 80 kegs of powder, blew up on Saturday afternoon, killing Mr. DAVID B. JONES. The mills were owned by G. G. NEWHALL & Co., of Salem, Mass.

### Loss of the Ship Oxnard, of Boston.

HAMPTON ROADS, Monday, Jan. 17.

The ship *Oxnard*, of Boston, from Cardiff, bound to San Francisco, coal laden, sprung a leak in a gale off Cape Horn, and was abandoned. The crew were saved by the ship *Chariot of Fame*, Capt. KNOWLES, now in the Roads.

### Fire in Portsmouth, Va.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Monday, Jan. 17.

The Portsmouth Literary Hall was burned on Sunday morning, causing a loss of $4,000. The Ocean House was damaged to the amount of $1,500.

### The State Military Association.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

The State Military Association meet here to-morrow, when the annual address will be delivered by General BENTLEY, of Madison County.

### The Thorndike Will Case.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The Thorndike will case has been postponed till Monday.

### The Steamship Pacific.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Pacific*, from New-York, for St. Johns, N. F., was spoken 9th inst. No latitude and longitude.

### The Steamship North American.

PORTLAND, Sunday, Jan. 16.

The steamship *North American* left to-day for Portsmouth, N. H., to repair.

## AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

### A Homeopathic College for your City—Effort to Prevent the Quarantine Commissioners from "putting their feet into it"—Proposals to Pay Jurors, to Amend the Excise Laws, to make City Charter-Revising Easy, and to give Legislators One Home at least.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, to-day, the acts incorporating the Mercantile Library Association and to prevent and punish prize-fighting had their third reading. Senator PATTERSON offered joint resolutions amendatory of the State Constitution with reference to County Judges and Surrogates in the rural parts of the State. Senator HALSTED offered a joint resolution expressive to Congress of the State's objection to any increase of the rates of postage. Without doing much else the Senate adjourned.

The Assembly was somewhat surprised to find not only a quorum, but a good working majority on hand after the morning prayer and reading of the Journal. It did not take long to get into Committee of the Whole, where several short bills were waiting to be read. Among these there was one incorporating a Hahnemann College of Medicine. When introduced, instead of being referred to the Medical Committee, as would be natural, it was sent to the Judiciary. The lawyers, seeing that the little pills were not unconstitutional, reported it early, and the Committee of the Whole took it up. A member from Kings moved to rise and report it, with a view to recommit to the Medical Committee. This carried, but on getting into the house, that body, considering itself entirely competent to judge of the matter, both refused to discharge the Committee or hand it over to the doctors. So that it stands where it stood in the morning, and amendments are practicable yet. It permits the College to graduate homeopathic students on rather short notice, and to swell the list of M. D's at a rate that will frighten the community. There was some jocosity over the bill, and some serious objections were urged.

The Quarantine matter reappeared this morning. A bill introduced by Mr. TUTHILL was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and at a later hour reported, and given two readings. It simply provides *for the repeal of the Quarantine Act of 1857*, and its sole object is to prevent further complication of the *(already delicate enough) questions concerning the* removal of Quarantine, by the hasty contracting of the present Commissioners for the building of an island on Old Orchard Shoals. Concurrent resolutions were offered by Mr. TUTHILL providing for the appointment of two Senators and three Assemblymen to coöperate with three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, to confer with the New-Jersey authorities for the purpose of securing a site for Quarantine, and to report at the earliest practicable day to the Legislature. This differs from Senator DIVEN's resolution by making the Legislative Committee one less, and in giving them no power to report a plan of removal, in case the project of obtaining Sandy Hook fall through—for are any more "plans" wanted? Owing to the absence of the member from Richmond the resolution was withdrawn.

Among the petitions presented was one by Mr. GARDNER, against excluding the Long Island Railroad from Brooklyn; and one by Mr. WIGGINS, for establishing a ferry communication between Greenport and Shelter Island—to give the monopoly to JONATHAN PRESTON for ten years.

Mr. RUTHERFORD introduced a bill providing for the compensation of jurors on civil trials in New-York. Mr. WILSON—the modest and worthy member from Kings, who for nine consecutive years sat in the Board *of Aldermen, and, on his last year, presided over the* Board,—introduced a bill requiring Senators and members of Assembly to reside in the districts which they are chosen to represent; another requiring Savings' Banks to report the amount of deposits remaining unclaimed for ten years; and another providing that the majority of any Common Council may order a convention to amend its charter, the delegates (in New-York) to consist of four from each Aldermanic District. Mr. WINTERANCE introduced a bill to amend the Excise Act. It empowers municipal officers *to prosecute for violation of the Excise act*, and that recoveries shall be a bar against any action by the Excise Commissioners. Appropriates the fines to the poor.

Mr. MOSES introduced a bill to regulate the assessment of taxes on encumbered real estate. It exempts mortgages from taxation, and provides that the tax paid by the holders of mortgaged property, shall be credited on the first payment due on said mortgage.

GLAUCUS.

## NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

The only business of interest done was the introduction of a joint resolution *requiring our Representatives* in Congress to oppose an increase of the rates of postage.

The bill to punish prize-fighting was passed.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 17.

BILLS REPORTED.

In relation to criminal indictments. Favorably.

To authorize notaries public and attorneys to act as Commissioners of Deeds. Favorably.

To prevent frauds on the canal revenues. Unfavorably.

To make surveyors Commissioners of Deeds. Unfavorably.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. CONKLIN, to prevent unsafe buildings for better security against fires in New-York, and organizing a Board for the government of the Fire Department.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD, to provide one dollar a day compensation to petit jurors in New-York, and five dollars additional fees to the Clerks of Courts for each cause to be tried by Jury.

By Mr. WILSON, requiring a report within one year of unclaimed deposits in Savings' Banks, for the past ten years, from the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

Also, to require Senators and Assemblymen to be residents of the Districts in which they are elected.

Also, providing that a Common Council may, by a majority, order a Convention to amend their city charter, to consist of not less than four Delegates from each Ward, or in New-York of four Delegates from each Aldermanic District.

By Mr. TUTHILL, to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine. Mr. TUTHILL had unanimous consent to report this bill favorably from the Committee on Commerce. It was also sent to Committee of the Whole by unanimous consent.

The Speaker announced the following as the Committee on the equalization of the taxation of the State: Messrs. MOULTON, FULLER, RAMSEY, STEWART and VAN CORTLANDT.

## THE LOST SHIP MARGARET TYSON.

### Statement of the Only Survivor to the Owners in this City.

The owners of the above ship—Capt. TYSON, and Messrs. BOYD and HINCKEN—have gathered such facts as it was possible to draw out of the young man KENNEDY concerning her loss, and have prepared the customary "Protest" upon the strength of these statements on which to found their claim for insurance. This vessel was regarded as "a first-class risk," and consequently a small amount only was insured upon her, some $15,000, while her value, including her freight money, was estimated at nearly $50,000.

The only survivor proves to be the person shipped as "PATRICK KENNEDY—boy," while he says his true name is WILLIAM. The discrepancy in the name is owing to the fact that Captain MCMANUS himself placed the name on the shipping articles as "PATRICK," not knowing what his Christian name was. KENNEDY was employed on board the ship as a porter, while she was loading in the North River, and by the persuasions of a Mr. DOWNER, the temporary ship-keeper, he was taken for the voyage at $8 per month. KENNEDY had never been to sea since he came from Ireland, and knew literally nothing of nautical affairs excepting what he learned upon the canal. His statements are, consequently, very much confused concerning this disastrous shipwreck and loss of life. Upon his arrival here he was immediately recognized by Mr. DOWNER as the young man whom he had persuaded Captain MCMANUS to take with him on the voyage to San Francisco. The *Margaret Tyson* sailed from New-York on the 20th of August, having on board some 1,600 tons of anthracite coal, and drawing about 21 feet of water. Nevertheless, it appears her owners considered her as "light," and a slight circumstance, only, prevented them from adding another boat-load to her cargo.

The severe gale in which the ship was lost, KENNEDY thinks, began about the third week after leaving port. While carrying sail the ship appears to have labored heavily, and commenced to leak. The pumps were manned. As the gale increased almost to a hurricane, the ship was partly hove down, and the cargo shifted. The crew were nearly all sent below to trim the coal to windward, and kept at work all night. This was on a Saturday. The ship did not right, however, and the crew were ordered out of the hold, and placed at the pumps. The sea broke over the ship, washing the spars fore and aft about deck, and staving in the "lazarette," or the forward part of the after house, letting large quantities of water into the ship's hold. There were six boats in all on board; two were forward, one on each side of the house. These were stove by the sea, and rendered useless. Two were turned bottom up on the gallows frame, and two others hung by the quarter davits, or were stowed in the chocks on the after-house. The pump-brake gave out, and while they were repairing it, a tremendous sea threw the ship on her beam ends. The order was then given to cut away the main and mizzen masts, which was soon done, the spars in their fall staving the two boats on the gallows frame. About the same time one of the quarter-boats was struck by a sea and stove. Finding that the ship was fast settling down, the only remaining boat was launched in safety, and eight of the seamen got into it. KENNEDY says Capt. MCMANUS told the crew "he would go down with the ship." This boat was capsized alongside, and all were drowned excepting KENNEDY, who climbed on board again. A sea now broke over the ship carrying away the forward deck-house, and being swept off by the same sea, KENNEDY and four others gained this piece of the wreck, which must have been 25 feet long, and got on to it. In a short time, KENNEDY alleges he saw the ship go down, carrying with her all who remained on board. This, according to KENNEDY's account, was upon a Sunday. How long the gale continued he does not state, and, in fact, their daily experience upon this raft appears to be wrapt in oblivion, except that one after another of his companions perished by starvation and thirst. On being asked how long he was alone on the wreck, he replied: "I was not alone at all—the dead man was there!" He denies, however, having subsisted upon his dead companion, and alleges that before his friend died he tried to bite a piece out of his, (KENNEDY's,) leg. He says he caught water in his shoes when it rained, and lived upon several fish which were thrown upon their raft. He knows but little about being rescued by the *Oread*; he only knew that he found himself on board the vessel and *safe. He says he was 17 days on the* wreck.

The date of the arrival of the *Oread* at Fayal is not known. He was three weeks in the hospital, at that place, before being put on board the bark *Azor*, for Boston. It is believed that the *Margaret Tyson* was lost in the memorable gale of the 16th of September. Nothing further will probably ever be heard of her.

### Destructive Fire in Duane-street.

OVER $30,000 LOSS—EXPERIMENT WITH THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

About 10½ o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in one of the upper floors of the large six-story brick building, No. 68 Duane-street, occupied by different persons as manufactories. In a few minutes after the fire was discovered the whole upper portion of the building was wrapped in flames. The firemen were promptly on hand, and used every exertion to save the building, but it was of no avail. Owing to the inflammable nature of a portion of the material stored in the building the fire made a grand display. The sky was illuminated, and the locality of the conflagration could be seen at a considerable distance. In about two hours after the fire started the whole building was destroyed.

Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the fire *was extinguished, it was with great difficulty that the* reporters obtained any information, and it was found utterly impossible to get a detailed statement of the *amount of losses and insurance. The following were* among the principal occupants:

J. & C. GALLAGHER, brass finishers; loss about $500; no insurance.

H. BEAUMONT, morocco-case manufacturer; loss about $800; insured.

KOHLER & SCHMIDT, machinists.

WM. GEE, manufacturer of soda-water apparatus occupied the first floor; loss about $5,000, and partially insured.

The second floor was occupied by [illegible], machinist, and C. H. WHITING, wood-turner. Their loss is between $3,000 and $4,000.

VIRGIL PRICE, manufacturer of masonic emblems and silver-plater, occupied the third floor, and his loss will be about $6,000, and is supposed to be insured.

The entire fourth floor was occupied by R. JAMES as a steam laundry, and his loss is quite heavy.

There were seven other occupants, whose names we are unable to give.

Immediately on the alarm of fire being given, and as soon as it was apparent that the fire would be a large one, a large crowd of persons assembled at the house of the Exempt Engine, in Centre-street, opposite Howard-street, in order to witness the departure of the smaller of the two steam engines bought by the City a short time since. [illegible]

[illegible]

### THE SLAVE-TRADE DENOUNCED BY A SOUTHERN CHURCH.

—One of the South Carolina Churches has held a public meeting, and passed resolutions denunciatory of the importation of the Wanderer's slaves, and speaking as follows of the Slave-trade:

"That we have heard with deep regret, that a number of these native Africans are in the midst of us. That to bring untrained negroes from Africa, and land them upon any portion of the soil of South Carolina, for the purpose of making slaves of them, meets our unqualified disapprobation, and we will oppose it with all the legal means within our power. We call upon our sister Churches to coöperate with us in this laudable enterprise."

## THE SIXTH WARD MURDER.

### A Third Man Arrested Charged with being Implicated.

### Commencement of the Coroner's Inquest.

Nothing particularly new or startling was developed yesterday relative to the Sixth Ward murder. Mr. DECKER, the proprietor of No. 68 Elm-street, lies at the Hospital, in an exceedingly critical state, with the slightest hope being entertained of his recovery. At an early hour yesterday morning, JAMES LOFTUS, a young man, was arrested, on suspicion of being associated with JOHN GLASS and JAMES HIGGINS—the parties previously arrested for the commission of the murder. [illegible]

[illegible]

The body of RICHARD OWENS was yesterday given in charge of his friends for interment. He will be buried to-day from his late residence, No. 21 Union-place, South Brooklyn, not No. 221 Union-street, as erroneously reported. His remains will be interred in Greenwood.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner JACKMAN commenced the inquest in the case—the [illegible] at the Sixth Ward Station-house. [illegible]

THE EVIDENCE.

*Catharine Decker* sworn, said—I reside at No. 68 Elm-street; my husband's name is William Decker; he is now lying dangerously wounded at the New-York Hospital; [illegible]

[illegible]

*William Meyers* sworn, said—Mrs. Decker, the previous witness, is my mother; I live with her at No. 68 Elm street; [illegible]

[illegible]

*Uriah B. Cooper*, being sworn, said—I am an officer attached to the Sixth Ward Police; [illegible]

[illegible]

*Robert Owens*, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 221 Union-street, Brooklyn; the deceased was my brother; he lived at No. 21 Union-place, South Brooklyn, where he has a wife and children; the deceased was a rigger and stevedore; I saw him last alive at [illegible] o'clock on Saturday afternoon; I did not see him again until I saw him lying dead at the City Hospital on Sunday afternoon.

The further examination of witnesses was here deferred till 9 o'clock *this morning*. [illegible]

### The Difficulty between Messrs. English and Montgomery.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1859.

The late difficulty between the Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY and the Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH being adjusted, you will please to publish the following:

Very respectfully, G. B. ADRAIN.

The undersigned—JOSEPH C. MCKIBBIN and G. B. ADRAIN, friends of the Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, and JOSEPH LANE and WM. E. NIBLACK, friends of the Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH—having, by consent of the parties, examined fully the facts and circumstances of the late difficulty between them, have come to the conclusion that while Mr. ENGLISH evidently acted under the impression that an insult had been offered him calling for resentment, yet the evidence does not show that any insult had been offered which authorized the violence he used; and he having expressed to Mr. MONTGOMERY his deep regret for what he has done, we think this apology sufficient, and have mutually accepted the terms as a final adjustment of the difficulty.

Witness our hands, at Washington City, this 12th day of January, A. D., 1859.

For Hon. WM. MONTGOMERY, JOS. C. MCKIBBIN, G. B. ADRAIN.

For Hon. WM. H. ENGLISH, JOSEPH LANE, WM. E. NIBLACK.

## LITERATURE IN FRANCE.

### Comments on the President's Message—Mr. Motley's History—Miscellaneous Literary Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1858.

Seldom, perhaps, has an American Presidential Message drawn from the French Press so many columns of criticism as the late Message of Mr. BUCHANAN, and never certainly was the Press more unanimous in its condemnation. At the moment of departure of the last mail I thought that the discussion had closed, but it had only commenced. The ministerial papers, especially the *Patrie* and the *Pays*, return most frequently to the subject, and attack with the most violence the presidential manifesto. M. BELLY was formerly editor of the *Pays*. It is exactly upon these two journals that he has the greatest influence, and as the most attention is given in these attacks to that part of the Message which treats of the Isthmus of Panama, we cannot help the conclusion that it is to this gentleman that we owe a good deal of this flow of wrathful ink. The *Patrie* believes it has proved that Europe has more interest in Central America, as the great route to China and India, than the United States. The Monroe doctrine it treats with derision, and affects to believe that the Americans themselves have no confidence in it, and do not intend to defend it. You may judge something of the feeling in regard to the Message, when I tell you that to-morrow there will appear from the Press a pamphlet written expressly on the subject, and designed to controvert its doctrines. The name of the author is not yet announced, but I shall be able no doubt to send it to you by the next mail.

The first volume of Mr. JOHN L. MOTLEY's *History of the Revolution in the Netherlands in the Sixteenth Century*, has been translated into French and published at Brussels, and has produced there for its author a veritable enthusiasm. It is not indeed an ordinary circumstance that a child of the New-World should take for the subject of a serious history a people of old Europe, and should treat his subject as a master in the art. But that he should select a small and almost obscure nation for the subject of his history, is still more unusual. We already know that wherever the English language is read, the history of the Dutch and Belgian people has gained for Mr. MOTLEY the highest rank as a historian, and the work only needed to pass the delicate ordeal of being judged by the people whom it more nearly concerned, to receive its consecration. This ordeal has not only been favorable to the author—it has created astonishment, admiration, enthusiasm. "He has made of his work," says one critic, "the most complete, the most learned, and the most living tableau of the sixteenth century—a drama and a poem at the same time as a monument of erudition. He has found the art of the historian, that difficult art to attain." "As for the style of the book," says the same writer, "it is of an extreme originality; always poetic, often eloquent, occasionally incisive and ironic; we remarked at certain moments an inequality. The phrase in general is imaged."

The same writer thus speaks of the United States:

"It is known that in the field of material progress they have realized immense conquests; from this it has been concluded that they were a nation of merchants and business men. It is true that since his emancipation from the yoke of England, the North American has occupied himself especially with the cares of material life; but without counting the orators, the politicians, the eminent statesmen who issued from her revolution, it is not generally known that an immense intellectual movement, a complete moral awakening, has been accomplished within ten years in this nation which prosperity has so rapidly raised up; it is not generally known that writers abound there, and that there is not perhaps a country in Europe where letters are more cultivated. Moreover, mediocrity is not the character of this multitude of writers, of this mass of books!"

Another new book, in return, on the United States! MME. DE GRANDFORT, Messrs. AMPERE (of the Academy), BEAUVALLET, D'ARNOUD, OSCAR COMMETTANT, ALFRED ASSOLANT—these are the authors who have written in book form within the last three years on America for French readers. With the exception of the work of M. AMPERE none of these can be called serious. They were written to amuse the *flaneurs* of the Boulevards and the light literature saloons of the capital; they are, nevertheless, works of merit in their style. The last—*Scenes of Life in the United States*, by ALFRED ASSOLANT—is the first book of a young man who went to the United States to live, and who, becoming disgusted with the manners of the people, returned to France and put his impressions into book form. It is a work of first-rate literary merit, more gay than serious, and about equally divided between criticism and admiration. He admires the institutions and the grand accomplishments of the United States, while he detests her people and their manners. "The Yankees are an energetic race," he says, "who run with their heads down into great things; I sincerely admired these great things. In return, they have in their manners a cynical vulgarity that is revolting; their absurdities are as numerous as the sands of the sea, and attain even the grotesque." The critics call the book of M. ASSOLANT Voltairean, and cry "Eureka!" as if this was the first time VOLTAIRE had revived since his ashes lie sleeping under the dome of the Pantheon.

A late writer on statues and the various modes of perpetuating the name and the renown of distinguished men, makes the following apostrophe in the course of his argument:

"Look at the Americans, who have no taste, but plenty of good sense: have they any columns? Not the shade of one! But their cities are named Washington, Lafayette, &c. Is it not great and beautiful to change the name of a man into that of a city—that is to say, to make of his name the name of a whole people? Compare your asparagus columns, oh! Athenians of Paris, to an American country called Pennsylvania!"

A book of M. MICHELET, of the French Academy, on *Love*, has been one of the occupations of the literary world the last fortnight. M. MICHELET takes such high ground in favor of his countrywomen as models of the wife and mother, that he almost excludes the rest of womankind from a fitness for these honorable conditions. At the same time he clothes his book in such language, he gives such a singular form to his reasoning, that even they whose panegyric he writes must lay down his book with a blush. What think you, for example, of an author who attempts to establish a woman's equality with a man by a chemical analyzation of her muscles, tendons, ligaments and other tissues? It is simply materialism reduced to vulgarity.

We shall soon have from the press the last volume of *Thiers' Consulate and the Empire*, which will be principally occupied by the Waterloo campaign, and also the second and last volume of *Guizot's Memoirs*. M. VILLEMAIN is about to publish a work entitled *De l'Enthusiasme des Peuples*. I ought to have mentioned in its place that M. GUIZOT has written a long and remarkable preface to the French edition of the *History of the Netherlands*, by Mr. MOTLEY.

M. LOUIS ENAULT, a well-known author, has just published a work entitled *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, a sort of guide-book as well as a book of travels, elegantly illustrated. The name of this author was made use of lately to show one of the curiosities of French pronunciation. There is not a day that this gentleman does not receive a letter addressed to Hénault, Haine, Heynau, Hénaux, Ainau, Aynaud, Hainod, Heynaude, Enaut, Enaux, Henaux, Aynaux, Ayno, or any other variation of his first syllable joined to the second transformed into no, nau, naudt, naut, nault, nauld, not, naus, naud, nauts, nauds, nod, nauls, nault, naul, nautz, naus, nautl, nauzh, nos, nauls, nauzl, nauhl, nos, naugh, &c., &c. All these and more are properly pronounced like the name of M. ENAULT, (*Ay-no*,) and it is said that it is the name or the word in the French language susceptible of the greatest number of caprices under a fixed sound.

In a work just published by NADAR, the celebrated photographer and writer, entitled *Clichy 1850*, there occurs a singular anecdote of an Englishman imprisoned there for debt. (Clichy is the name of the Paris prison for debt.) At the moment of entering the prison, the constables took from the Englishman his cane, whereupon he fell into a violent rage, reclaiming his cane with oaths and gestures, which the Frenchmen did not understand. But it was against the rule to admit a cane, and for want of a knowledge of a little French he was imprisoned against his will and without his valuable stick. There he passed eighteen months, every day violently reclaiming his cane, by signs so energetic and persistent that at last, to satisfy his mania, it was brought to him. He seized the cane with violence, unscrewed the handle, withdrew from it a roll of bank-bills, paid over the sum of 35,000 francs, the total of the debt, with interest and costs, and walked away with his cane in his hand.

M. DE SAINT-BEUVE, of the French Academy, has just published an elegantly-illustrated book, entitled *Gallery of Celebrated Women*. M. FEUILLET DE CONCHES, Master of Ceremonies and Introducer of Ambassadors at the Tuileries, has also just published *The Stories of an Old Child*, a work of light-reading, in the style of *Reveries of a Bachelor*.

A picture was lately exhibited in a show-window of the Rue Lafitte, of which the subject was a Cuirassier charging the enemy, and which bore at the bottom the artist's name, LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. This picture, of an admirable execution, recalling the pictures of GERICAULT, in its style, was painted in the prison of Ham, and given, by its now illustrious author, as a present to an officer of artillery. A gentleman passing entered the shop the day after it was first exposed, and asking the price, was told five hundred francs. It was at once retained by the gentleman, who was an *attaché* of the Imperial Museum, and the drawing will appear in the department known as the Museum of the Sovereigns. MALAKOFF.

## AMERICAN INTERESTS ABROAD.

### Interesting Letter from the American Minister in Berlin to a Member of the Indiana Legislature.

BERLIN, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

MY DEAR SIR: It has given me much pleasure to receive the intelligence of your election to the House of Representatives of Indiana, and to be assured of your earnest purpose to throw the weight of your influence in favor of some plan by which more efficient safeguards and checks may be placed around the Treasury and the State Agency, and the financial affairs of our State put upon a more secure footing; and I am most happy to learn your determination to urge that just and essential, but long-neglected measure—the geological and topographical survey of Indiana.

To speak first of financial matters. The laws which regulate the financial operations of Indiana are in many respects proverbially defective, and we have hitherto escaped serious damage, only because we have thus far been remarkably fortunate in the selection of able and honest men to fill the office of State Agent. But we may not always be thus fortunate; and we cannot close our eyes to the fact, that should a corrupt or incapable man ever occupy that important and responsible position, there is nothing in our present laws to secure the State against the most stupendous frauds and losses. It is well known, for example, that blank bonds are executed in unlimited numbers, and forwarded to the Agent, and only require to be filled up and signed by him to become valid; and *yet there is nothing whatever, except from his personal honesty, to prevent him from issuing them by the thousand.* It seems almost miraculous that we are not compelled to reckon our losses by millions. You doubtless remember the case of the young man who suddenly disappeared a few years ago, while connected with one of our small Indiana banks in the capacity of cashier, taking with him several thousand dollars belonging to his employers. For days and weeks before this robbery was committed, this gentleman had been entrusted with the affairs of our State Agency, during the absence of the agent, with blank stocks already signed by the Auditor and Treasurer, under his control, nothing to do but to fill them out for thousands or millions. Once issued, and in the hands of unsuspecting purchasers, then let the State look out for itself! By permitting such dangerous facilities for robbing to remain uncorrected to this very day, which is actually the case, the State virtually offers a premium on dishonesty, and invites depredations upon its property.

You will hear some men talk about a register of stocks at New-York, and of other checks and safe guards through the agency of banks; but, in my judgment, the only adequate means of securing the people of the State against fraud and loss will be, to require that all transfers of State stocks shall be made by the agent in New-York, then sent to the Auditor and Treasurer of State at Indianapolis, to be duly signed and registered, and then forwarded again to the agent in New-York. This arrangement will probably find little favor among brokers and speculators; but every intelligent man at New-York or elsewhere, who wishes to make an investment in Indiana stocks, will consider himself amply compensated for the delay of a few days by the absolute security of his property, which will be the result of such a precautionary measure. Indiana will owe you a debt of gratitude if you will give your attention to this subject and in conjunction with your colleagues in the Legislature assist in providing additional and more efficacious safeguards to her securities which are held *at home and abroad*.

Coming to the second point in your letter, the subject of a geological and topographical survey of our State, I must beg you to indulge me in a few preliminary observations. Although the natural agricultural and commercial advantages of Indiana have attracted a large share of the foreign emigration to her borders, and filled our villages with an enterprising, thrifty and prosperous population, it cannot be denied that statistics show that the ratio of increase by emigration has fallen behind that of many of our sister States, which offer no greater inducements to the emigrant than are to be found in the rivers, prairies and mineral resources of Indiana. If we inquire into the grounds of this falling off—a question which is becoming one of serious importance to the well-being and future growth of the State—we shall find them in the fact that the influence of the necessities and habits of the early settlers has outlived its time, and prevents the adoption of a liberal policy in regard to the scientific development of our natural resources. The first pursuit of the emigrant in a new country is, of necessity, agricultural. The forest must be cleared, the prairie broken up, and wild nature must give way to the well-ordered and productive farm. This was the first necessity to which the emigrant was compelled by the common wants of life, and the dictates of self-interest. But life demands something more than mere bodily sustenance. It must be clothed as well as fed. Our farms must be made to produce us something beyond our daily bread; and we must not all be farmers. We must have mechanics and manufacturers, whose skill is necessary to the highest development of agriculture, to say nothing of the production of what we call the "comforts of life." If the early settlers of the country can be excused from the necessities of their position, for their neglect of other branches of industry, there is certainly no excuse for us who reap the fruits of their labor and are burdened by none of their necessities; and we have no one but ourselves to blame if the population of some of our sister States has increased at a far higher ratio than that of ours, in consequence of improvements on their part which we have culpably neglected.

We must not, we cannot, shut our eyes to this fact—that wherever our sister States have scientifically developed their mineral and agricultural resources, increase of population and augmented wealth have been the certain result; nor can we blind ourselves to the fact that we must follow the same course, or be content to remain the hindmost in the race toward the goal of material prosperity. If we desire the capital and the labor of the Old or the New World to flow into our State, we must ungrudgingly take the necessary measures to lay open its mineral and other resources, and point out with certainty the localities where they can be wrought to best advantage. We are daily seeking for more capital; we are asking for manufacturing skill and labor. They will come without being sought, whenever we make the immense resources of our State apparent; but not till then. We know our resources. We know that, beside her rich domain of farming lands, Indiana is unsurpassed by any State in the Union in extent of mineral wealth, and in manufacturing facilities. But this is not enough. The world must know it too, upon satisfactory, undeniable, scientific proof. *Men do not make investments of capital, in these days, upon mere conjecture or assertion, unsupported by evidence.* Our chief duty toward our State, and toward ourselves, is, therefore, to show these men of capital, these artisans, mechanics, and laborers, what inducements Indiana really offers for the investment of money and of labor.

You reside within the great coal region of Indiana, and have no doubt a lively sense of the vast importance to present and future settlers, and to the well-being and aggrandizement of the State, of a thorough-going, practical, scientific survey, which would exhibit, at a glance, the character of our soils, the extent and value of our mineral regions, our timbered lands, our marble and stone quarries, our immense water power, &c., and sincerely trust that you may be successful, this Winter, in your attempt to secure the passage of that measure, for which I have so long labored myself. You will not be at loss for considerations of every kind in favor of such a measure. The very foundation of your capitol affords a striking illustration of the necessity. Notice carefully, as you walk up the steps of the State-house, the decayed stones, which crumble and break under your feet. Though but a few years in use, they have become so rotted that the house itself would be endangered, were it not for the brick work composing the greater part of the foundation. Carefully note the blue and white stones. The blue cost five times more than the white, were nearly as hard as iron, and very difficult to work. It was thought they would outlast a dozen generations. The white were soft, and it cost the mason but little labor and time to work them into the required shape. But note the difference now! While the action of the weather has decomposed the hard blue stones, until they are worse than useless, the same influences have hardened the white and rendered them durable and permanent. I need not multiply such instances. In this case alone, a little practical scientific knowledge of the value of our stone quarries would have saved thousands of dollars to the State. One thorough survey, conducted by the most reliable men whose services we could procure, would give us, in its published results, at once and forever, and in the cheapest manner, that knowledge which we must otherwise attain by the slower, still more uncertain process of practical experience.

This important measure, so vital from every point of view, to the best welfare of the State, can not long be delayed. The people can not be so blind to their own interests, as to allow other States to leave Indiana in the rear. But it must be done by ourselves. It will not do for us to depend upon the assistance of our General Government, which has its own province, quite distinct from the internal improvements of the several States. And when I say "ourselves," I do not mean that private enterprise alone should undertake this important work. On the contrary it is my conviction, that it is the solemn duty of our State government, by means of wise and liberal legislation, to afford support to the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interests of our people. While I would by no means advocate the adoption of a selfish and exclusive State policy, that might in any manner conduce to the injury of our sister States, it is still my firm belief that we should bestow the best energies upon home affairs, and pay less attention to matters abroad, which less intimately concern us in our capacity of *State citizens*. There is no conflict here between the State interest and national patriotism. *It is my conviction, often expressed before, and strengthened by my experience abroad, that the hope of perpetuating our institutions, and of giving peace to all our diversified and conflicting interests, rests upon the adoption of such a system of State legislation as shall tend more and more to the development of the internal and natural resources of the several members of our happy Union.*

It should be the policy of our States to make more at home, and to buy less abroad. We should diversify our pursuits, and make it our aim not only to raise cotton and wool as raw material, but to manufacture it at home, instead of sending it abroad, to buy it back again at a higher price than it would cost to manufacture it ourselves. It is obvious that in Indiana, where coal is plentiful, where provisions are cheap, and where railroads afford rapid and convenient means of communication with other States, it would be far more profitable to buy or raise the raw material, and convert it ourselves into manufactured goods, than to send both material and provisions to an Eastern water-power or an English coal field. The same principle would apply to every State in the Union. In illustration of the working of the opposite policy, take any six of our Northwestern States, which have expended nearly as much capital in railroads within the last fifteen years as Great Britain has invested in machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods, and compare the relative results. See what her labor and her machinery have enabled her to accomplish with the raw material which we have supplied her looms with! Her vast commercial revenues have enabled her to carry on her conquests, to extend her empire, besides adding millions to her internal wealth. Well may she exclaim, "*Cotton is King!*"

Why should we forever linger in the rear of such enterprise? We should discard the erroneous but too prevalent opinion that selling the raw material abroad, in any form, will accrue to the substantial advancement of one section of our country over another. Our common interests cannot be divided. The farmer, whose lands produce corn and wheat, whose flocks supply the wool market; the planter, whose fields whiten with the cotton harvest; the merchant and the mechanic, and the daily laborer, are all alike interested in the home manufacture of cotton and wool, to say nothing of other branches of industry. From mutual prosperity we reap mutual benefit. The burden of insurance, storage, freightage on grain, cotton or wool, on their way to market, does not fall exclusively upon the several producers of each. The burdens, as well as the profits, are shared by all in the end; and each is therefore interested in the prosperity of the other; and all are interested in the home manufacture of the raw material which our country produces, not alone for home consumption, but for sale abroad. It will be an inauspicious day for the West, and *especially for Indiana*, when we shall send the results of our labor abroad, in a more condensed form than at present, and apply our immense wealth of coal, and other mineral resources, to the purposes of home manufacture and home consumption in other ways.

We cannot well, from this point of view, look indifferently upon the completion of the great Northern and Southern lines of railroad, which must inevitably affect the character of our trade and commerce, and the intercourse of the different sections of our country. Now, as we say out West, we travel to New-York on the line of the Irish potato, in the same latitude, mingle with people who follow the same pursuits with us, and for the most part cultivate the same articles which we do. But when the mentioned lines of railroad are complete, and we can reach New-Orleans, Charleston and Savannah in as short a time as we now reach the Eastern cities, each hour, as we fly along, we shall breathe in a new atmosphere, at every meal partake of some new luxury, and mingle with our brethren whose pursuits and occupations differ essentially from our own. And who can yet foretell the consequences of this intercourse—thousands of our Southern friends passing their Summers on the shores of our beautiful Northern lakes, and we in return spending our Winters upon the Atlantic coasts of the South? Our noble rivers run southward, bearing their millions of commerce annually; and when, in addition to this, we enjoy the facilities afforded by cheap and rapid communication, we surely cannot remain uninterested observers of each other's prosperity or adversity. Following the products of our industry to the great markets, having frequent personal intercourse with those with whom we exchange our commodities, we shall inevitably learn to estimate each other more fairly; and it requires no prophetic gift to foresee that the best of consequences must follow from such an interchange between the two great sections of the country, the *North and the South*.

But if we must send our raw material abroad to be manufactured and sent back to us, let us try to do it as directly and profitably as the nature of the case will admit. I was pleased to learn from our late able Consul at Hambug, JAMES R. MCDONALD, that the good people of that city were somewhat astonished the other day by the novel sight of a Yankee schooner, from Cincinnati, Ohio, with a cargo of wool, lying at a German wharf. The true western captain, although he had never seen salt water before, had made the trip from Quebec to England in 17 days—the quickest passage on record. There was a cargo of walnut, hickory, cherry, curly maple, ash and other varieties from our boundless forests. They were sold at auction, and brought a fair price. Here we have an instance of direct trade with Europe, instead of by way of New-York and England. There was no intervention of agents and companies, to eat up the profits, as is too commonly the case. The time is coming, I venture to hope, when the West will take its immense commerce entirely into its own hands, when our merchants shall send their goods and produce direct, without breaking bulk, not only to Cleveland, but by means of our lakes and the St. Lawrence, to the Atlantic ports, and to all parts of the Old World. It may be that Yankee schooners shall turn out to have been the pioneer in an extensive commerce in wood, which our forests supply in such boundless variety, and of which Europe is beginning to feel the need for every purpose, from ship-building down to fancy work, and toys for children. Only let us be cautious not to reduce ourselves to the same necessity, by the too lavish and heedless destruction of those noble forests, which feed our rivers and preserve us from the sterility and drought which have befallen Greece and other lands, once famous for their luxuriant fertility.

You inquire about the state of manufactures in Germany, and especially in regard to the celebrated "Mining College." I hope soon to pay a visit to this excellent Institution, where, you will be glad to learn, several young men from our own country are prosecuting their studies in that practical branch of science so important to the welfare and prosperity of America. You shall receive as full and extended a report of its operations and management as my time and opportunities for examination will allow me to make. For the present I can only say, that manufactures of every kind have of late increased rapidly in the Zollverein. A few years ago there were not more than thirty establishments for the manufacture of beet sugar in that region; there are now nearly four hundred. The cotton twist, heretofore imported from England, is now made at home. Three years ago the city of Bremen imported fifty thousand bales of our cotton; the present year she will import at least two hundred thousand. In sight of my residence stands a large telegraph manufactory, which has made a contract to furnish telegraph apparatus to Great Britain to the value of nearly one million of dollars. Woolen and linen goods, manufactured in Germany, and toys of every imaginable description from Nuremburg, the Tyrol and other districts, are to be found in every part of the world.

The Germans, speaking generally, make the best of laborers. They have a docile, quiet and uniform character, which adapts them peculiarly to manufacturing pursuits. We want more of them among us. No people are more obedient and loyal to the Government under which they live than the Germans, and wherever they emigrate they make good, industrious and prosperous citizens. It can be said, too, in praise of them, that they know and practice the art of diversifying their pursuits to a very great extent, and are bent on solving the problem—perhaps the vital one of the age—how far a country can succeed in supplying the various demands of its people from her own resources, developed and practically applied by means of its own industry. The most eminent men of science in the country are engaged in making a thorough examination of the mineral wealth of Germany, of the character of the soil in different provinces, &c. The published results of these surveys will form a statistical collection of the utmost practical importance.

As a pertinent example of the statistics, I cite the following:

A few evenings since, at a meeting of the Geographical Society, a lecture was given upon the resources of Arnsberg, a small Rhenish province about the size of one of the largest counties of our State. Deducting the farming and woodlands, the territory devoted to iron and coal mining, is, perhaps, equal in extent to your County of Perry. During the year 1856, the value of the products of these mines amounted to 21,000,000 of thalers, averaging about 1,100 thalers to each miner. Now, these Arnsberg mines, I need scarcely tell you, are vastly inferior to our own. Hundreds of feet underground, half doubled up in low galleries, where the seams of mineral hardly average three feet in thickness, the German miner picks his slow and laborious way, while the expense of working so far beneath the surface, and of raising the heavy products of his labor to the light of day, adds considerably to their market price. We are scarcely credited when we tell these people that in our own country we have immense coal fields, from six to nine feet in thickness, lying near the surface, and in every respect easy of access, with iron ore, rich soil and inexhaustible timber lands, all in close proximity. But let us not accuse the Old World of blindness, nor laugh at her for grubbing away for a thousand feet under ground, as some of them do, while we, neglecting all this mineral wealth, content ourselves with scratching the rich soil and wearing it out with unscientific cultivation. It is my firm belief that the iron and coal mines of Perry County alone, if scientifically worked, would yield an annual income greater than that of the *wheat crop of the entire State*; and I am sure there is not a wheat raiser in Indiana, who [illegible], and I think I may safely say a greater interest in the development of this vast wealth than in doubling the crop of wheat or other grain.

I think it may be confidently [illegible] that the development of the natural resources of our extensive national territory, extending as it does from ocean to ocean, and embracing almost every variety of climate within its limits, will gradually lead to the grand result of which I have already spoken, and which I sincerely regard as the main basis of our Union in the future—*the elevation of State legislation, and the full, free and cordial commercial intercourse of the several sections of the country.* God grant that our wise and good men, instead of allowing themselves to be misled by a spurious feeling of nationality, and perhaps an unconscious underestimate of the dignity and importance of our State Governments, may give their time and thoughts and labors to the development and aggrandizement of *their several States*. *This is true nationality*; for it is the surest and speediest way to secure the permanent well being and prosperity of our whole Union. Our own State occupies a most commanding geographical position. This, whatever our future policy, be it wise or foolish, we cannot change. The central State of our vast Republic, across whose territory the car of commerce must pass for all future time, Indiana may attain, if her people will be wise in time, a social, political, and commercial dignity and importance, commensurate with the advantages of her geographical position. With our farming lands, our forests, our inexhaustible mines, and our quarries of stone and marble, our water power equal to that of the Merrimac, but scarcely known beyond the sound of its falls and rapids, we ought to take rank with the great manufacturing as well as with the agricultural States. And if we *will* we *can*. Let our State be thoroughly surveyed, the results published in a cheap, compendious and reliable form, and scattered not only over the United States, but translated into the languages of those countries all over France and Germany, and I venture to predict such an increase of our population through emigration, such an addition to our wealth through the enterprise of our citizens, new and old, as never yet has been witnessed, even in America. May that good time be near at hand.

Excuse, my dear Sir, the careless and desultory style of this rambling epistle, which I have dashed down at odd moments of leisure, as they chanced along between the incessant but irregular duties of my office. Trusting that the opinions and sentiments herein advanced may meet with your approval, and begging you to present my cordial respects to Mrs. SMITH, and to accept for yourself, my dear Sir, the assurance of my high regard,

I remain most truly yours,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

## THE POST-OFFICE SYSTEM.

### Letter from the Postmaster-General on Changes Required in the Postal System of the Country.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 13, 1859.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the following resolution, adopted by the Senate on the 22d December last:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate such changes in the laws regulating postages and the Post-Office Department as, in his opinion, could make that a self-sustaining department.

In responding to this resolution, I hope it will not be deemed amiss to submit to the Senate a few preliminary observations.

When I took charge of the Department, in March, 1857, no expectation appeared to be entertained in any quarter that, under the then existing legislation of Congress, the Post-Office Department was to be made a self-sustaining one.

From March to the 30th June, 1857, the department was almost entirely engaged in winding up and finishing the business of the then current year, under contracts and engagements over which the new head of the Department had no control, and was subject to no responsibility.

On closing up the business of that fiscal year—1856-7—it was ascertained that the expenditure exceeded the revenue by the sum of $4,153,718 40.

In the preceding year—1856—it had exceeded it by $3,457,046 52; and the annual reports of my predecessors exhibit the fact that there was a large deficit for many preceding years.

My predecessor in all his annual reports never failed to notify Congress of such excess of expenditure over revenue, and to point out the causes—chiefly the low rates of postage and the franking privilege—which were forcing this result upon the Department.

In his report of Dec. 1, 1856, he says "the reduced rates of postage having largely reduced the revenue, *it has not been possible to confine the expenditures of the Department within its income*, and the Postmaster-General has been compelled to apply to Congress annually to appropriate the deficiency from the general treasury.

He further adds that "the laws should be so framed as to produce a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper expenditures." "If my views regarding the abolition of the franking privilege—a measure which would greatly reduce the expenses of the Department—be not adopted by Congress, I would recommend the passage of a law enabling the Department to charge the ordinary rates of postage on letters and printed matter which now pass free through the mails." "If, in addition to this, the clause in the act of Aug. 30, 1852, allowing a deduction of 50 per cent. on newspapers and periodicals, when paid quarterly or yearly in advance, be abolished, as recommended in my last two annual reports, and the Department be relieved from the expense of ocean mail steamships and Isthmus service, it would, with a proper economy soon sustain itself."

Notwithstanding these repeated appeals, Congress made no successful efforts to raise the postages, none to repeal the clause in relation to the postage on newspapers and periodicals, or in any manner to repeal or restrict the franking privilege.

In this apparent willingness on the part of Congress that the treasury should continue to supply the insufficiency of the revenues, I entered on the administration of the Department with an actual deficiency in the revenue of the year ending June 30, 1857, of $4,153,718 40, the annual deficit having been gradually and uniformly accumulating under the pressure upon the department for increased mail facilities, with the knowledge and apparent acquiescence of Congress, ever since the various reductions of the postages.

In the first year—1857-'58—of my administration of the Department, this excess of expenditure over the revenue has increased to $5,234,843 70, being an increase of $1,081,125 30.

From this sum is to be deducted the amount of $109,072 95, allowed to George CHORPENNING under an act of Congress, and the further sum of $74,596 46, remitted to the contractors between Cairo and New-Orleans by act of March 3, 1857—see pages 24 and 25 of annual report of 1857—leaving only an increase in the deficiency of $897,455 89 for that year.

The cause of this excess is fully explained in my last annual report, and in a communication to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, dated March 24, 1858, Mis. Doc. No. 106.

The increase of the *revenue* during the year was remarkably small, amounting to only $132,841 10, being $300,289 less than the increase of the previous fiscal year, occasioned, doubtless, by the general financial embarrassment of the commercial community.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were submitted to Congress in my letter of March 24, 1858, (Ex. Doc. No. 90,) in which the additional cost of transportation under the new contracts to be let in the ensuing month, and go into operation on the 1st of July, 1858, was estimated at $1,000,000; and of new post-routes established by the act of March 3, 1857, to be put in operation on the 1st of July and 1st of October, 1858, at $527,820; making an increase in the probable expenditures of the year 1859 of $1,527,820 from these two sources alone, and rendering it probable that, unless the correspondence of the country is stimulated by the partial recovery from the financial embarrassment of the past year, the deficiency in postal receipts will amount to $6,290,480, after deducting the sum of $700,000 annually paid to the Department under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1847, and March 3, 1851, for the mail service performed for the two houses of Congress and the other departments and officers of the Government in the transportation of free matter."

Upon opening the bids referred to for mail service in the twenty-one great States and Territories lying in the valley of the Mississippi, and extending over the entire northwest, west and southwest portions of our continent, it was found that contracts could not be made for a sum less than the estimated cost; and when due regard is given to the fact that four years had elapsed since the previous mail-lettings, and during that period the great wave of emigration had rolled westward, and towns and cities had sprung into being, with magic-like rapidity, out of scattered hamlets and sparsely-populated neighborhoods, demanding largely-increased mail facilities, such a result is not surprising.

The cause of the excess of expenditure over receipts, for the current year, is fully explained in my annual report at the present session, particularly in a document (marked H) prepared with great care and fullness.

This document states all the important improvements made in each State, and will enable each member of Congress to see the increased service in his own Congressional district.

In no remembered instance has service been put on until Congress had established the line as a post-road, and the same had been regularly advertised according to law.

The contracts have been made on the best terms with the lowest bidder.

In no case has the existing service been raised to a higher grade, or more frequent mails been granted, than the increased growth and business of the cities and settlements through which they passed seemed fairly entitled to.

If, however, the solicitude of petitioners, or the earnest recommendations of members of Congress, who have generally manifested a praiseworthy zeal to extend increased postal facilities to their constituents, shall, in any instance, have induced the Department to put in operation service which was not needed, or to have given it a frequency or grade not required by the reasonable wants of the country, it will be quite easy for the department to correct the error by the discontinuance of the service.

This document, exhibiting, as it does, almost a perfect map of the recent changes and improvements of the service, it is hoped and believed will be of great utility in enabling Congress to determine whether the postal facilities thus far extended can be profitably diminished in the several States.

It is evident enough that by diminution of the service the self-sustenation of the Department can be unquestionably secured; but it is worthy of most consideration whether that would not leave the mere skeleton of a postal service commensurate with neither the business nor the social wants of the country.

In my Report at the present session I have stated "that it would be a delusion to suppose that this charge on the Treasury is to progress in the ratio proportionate to what it has been for the last few years. Our postal system is now extended over the whole country, from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California and the other Pacific States and Territories. Except one other route, commonly called the Northern Route—from St. Paul, in Minnesota, to Seattle, in Washington Territory—no other is now thought of as being likely to become necessary."

Until now it could never have been said that our inland postal system was full-orbed and complete. For years our people have been going out from the Atlantic States, following the setting sun. We have sent our postal system, with all its lights and blessings, after them into the distant wilderness. With the rates of postage for a long time established, we were enabled to sustain the expense; but, when the wave of population was still rolling on farther and farther, we suddenly reduced the postages, whilst the necessity for them every day became more urgent and ever imperious. Still we sought them out with the railroad, the stage, and the horse-mail, until expenditure or cost of transportation began to exceed the income derived.

Look to California for an illustration. A scattered population planted on the shores of the Pacific demanded, and justly claimed, postal connection with their fatherland, and received it by the Panama route, at a cost of $738,000 per annum, which scarcely gave back to the Department any portion of that amount in the shape of postage. Congress having, by an act of July 27, 1854, provided for the payment of the extraordinary expenses of California post-offices out of the postages collected. Since then the Tehuantepec passage has been established with scarcely an equal chance for some years to make any material returns to the Department. The great overland routes do not stand solely, or even mainly, on their opening additional communications with California, Oregon and Washington. They are intended to spread out our population, to find for the hardy pioneers new homes for their offspring, to develop the agricultural and mineral resources of our country; in fact, to discover new Californias between the valley of the Mississippi and that one which now reposes on the shores of the Pacific.

But we need not go to California for illustrations to prove that it will not do to strike down all postal service that will not pay. I again refer you to Miscellaneous Document No. 105, of last session, and also to a statement appended to this report, as containing much useful information on this subject. It shows the gross revenues from postage, and the sale of stamps in each State; the compensation of postmasters and the incidental expenses of their offices; the net revenue; the cost of transportation, and the surplus of deficit in each State, after paying the cost of transportation. It exhibits the remarkable fact that, if the various sums paid *directly* by the Department for blanks, wrapping paper, postage stamps, and stamped envelopes, advertising, mail bags, &c., were divided *pro rata* to each State, and the amount of foreign postage collected at Boston and New-York, and returned to the several Governments for whom it was collected under postal treaties, be taken out, not one State pays the expense of its mail supplies.

With these facts before me in making out my last annual report, I deemed the occasion a proper one, now that we had reached nearly the maximum cost of furnishing mail facilities to our whole country, to suggest certain measures to the consideration of Congress, by which the revenues and expenditures, if they could not be brought to an entire and perfect equality, might nevertheless approximate it so nearly as to reconcile the public mind to the discrepancy.

The first of these was that Congress should more emphatically declare that hereafter the Postmaster-General, in advertising and accepting bids for mail service, shall have no reference to the conveyance of passengers or freight of any kind other than regular mail matter. This is probably the meaning of the present law, but no Postmaster-General since its enactment, has been able to resist the opposite construction. *Nothing but express words of prohibition* would be likely to succeed. The opinion was advanced that this change in the law would probably effect a saving of $1,000,000. It may be less or more, as the book and heavy document business may increase or diminish in Congress and the various departments. It could not be effected at once, because it could not, in justice and fairness to the present contractors, be carried out until their contracts for a higher grade of service had expired. If it were effected at once, by allowing one month's extra pay, it is more than possible the parties would besiege Congress for relief from losses on stock, stages, &c., rendered unnecessary by the change.

The next suggestion was "that if Congress desired to relieve the Treasury from the requisitions upon it by this Department," they might take the bill (S. 237) introduced at the last session by a distinguished member of the Senate, and make it the basis of a great and decided improvement in the revenues of the Department. That bill proposes no mutilation or diminution of the present service, but is based on the distinct idea that, whilst the people desire and are entitled to large and liberal postal accommodations, they are both willing and able to pay a fair price for them—just what it costs to furnish them—no more, no less. To arrive at this true and just standard, required many experiments. Accordingly, many different rates of postage have been tried, and their actual results carefully noted in all the reports of the Department. These reports show that under the rates of postage on letters and printed matter fixed by the law of 1845, (Statutes-at-Large, vol. 5, p. 732,) the revenues and expenditures were about equal—a small surplus as often as a small deficit. Since the passage of the law of 1851, (Statutes, vol. 9, p. 587,) fixing the present rate of three cents, &c., the excess of expenditure over the revenue has been regularly and largely increasing. These facts obviously suggest that if Congress is determined to make the Department a self-sustaining one, the surest means of doing so would be to go back to the rates of 1845. In doing this, they would have the knowledge and actual experience of the past; any other rates could only furnish conjectures of the future. The bill under consideration (S. 237) fixes the rate of five cents for any distance under 3,000 miles, and ten cents for over that distance. This can differ very little from a uniform rate of five cents for all distances, as there are very few letters sent inland over 3,000 miles. The estimates made by the most experienced officers of the Department are that the provisions of the bill would raise the revenue from postages about $3,500,000, *without taking into view the 4th section in relation to the transmission of public documents.* What the provisions of that section would effect it is difficult to anticipate. The Government now appropriates $700,000 annually as compensation for free matter transported and delivered for Congress and the Executive departments, under the *supposition* that the postage on the matter conveyed would come to that amount. It is believed in the Department, however, that the postage would come to more than twice that amount—say $1,400,000—for Congressional books and documents alone, without taking into view the immense correspondence of the Executive departments, and the vast mass of returns, accounts, packages and parcels received and sent from the General Land Office, the Pension Office, the Patent Office, &c. It is clearly right, if the Post-office is considered as having been established simply for the convenience of individual citizens in transmitting their correspondence from place to place, for which they are to pay the full amount of the cost, that the Government, whenever it wants its correspondence, books, documents, &c., transmitted, should, like all others, come forward and pay not *half*, but the full amount for the services rendered. But if, on the other hand, the Post-Office is to be regarded as a great Government institution, established not by law merely, but by the Constitution itself, in order that it might have a regular and perpetual channel through which to transmit its orders and instructions to all its agents, civil and military, and receive prompt and reliable information from all parts of the Republic in return, then the interest of individuals becomes not only subordinate, but almost lost in the dignity and importance of the institution. Nor is its high nationality diminished when it is regarded as the great agent of commerce, and the pioneer and patron of Christian civilization.

Recurring, however, to the Senate's bill, No. 237, of last session, we suppose it to be reliable to say that under its provisions the revenue would be increased some four or four and a half millions. If Congress were to incorporate in it the substitution of postage stamps in lieu of the franking privilege, as recommended in my annual report, it would most probably add a million more, if used by the members to the same extent as they now use their franks. I have no idea, however, that this would be the fact in relation to the use of the stamps. Members would not have such large accounts made against them, but would content themselves with such a reasonable number as would fairly protect them from loss by correspondence with their constituents. Besides the two houses would, at every session, look to their contingent fund, and, in protecting it, would thereby protect the Post-Office Department from having to carry millions upon millions of letters and documents to all parts of the country for no compensation at all. For these considerations, we put down the benefit to be derived to the revenue from the use of stamps at only half a million instead of a million.

The bill thus amended, the proviso in the first section in the act of Aug. 30, 1852, (Stats., vol. 8, p. 38,) allowing a discount for prepaying printed matter, repealed, and the saving of a million by a return from coach to star bids, would present a probable aggregate of $6,400,000 of increased revenue.

I have thus presented, in the language of the resolution, "such changes in the laws regulating postages and the Post-Office Department as, in my opinion, could make the Post-Office a self-sustaining Department."

My opinions are that such legislation as I have above set forth will make the Department in a short time a self-sustaining one *in all that relates to the regular and proper operations of it.*

There are, however, two descriptions of service which it is very probable the above alteration would hardly provide for. These are the ocean steam service and the great overland routes to California. These were all established by law, and the duty of putting them in operation was thrown upon the department without making any special provision for their payment. It is notorious that they were not established by Congress, nor put in operation under the law by the department under any necessity that existed for them as mere postal lines. They were called into existence by reasons of State and from overruling motives of national policy. I need not enlarge on this point. Congress established them as post-routes, the Department advertised them and put them into operation according to law, and the whole nation has responded with joy at their success.

The ocean steam lines as at present arranged cost, annually, after deducting the postages received on them, $376,595. The overland routes, when the Salt Lake route is placed on its proper schedule of time, will cost about $1,500,000, making together the sum of $1,876,595; for which, on the basis above pointed out, there would probably not be sufficient Post-Office revenue proper to pay. If Congress is not willing that these two items of ocean steam service and the overland routes to California should be chargeable on the Treasury, I know of no certain means by which they can be provided, but to go back to the rates [illegible] adopting the other suggestion [illegible] franking privilege, &c., which I have heretofore respectfully submitted.

As the resolution called for no opinion from the Department whether it ought to be made self-sustaining or not, I have not thought it proper to [illegible] as possible to the precise call of the resolution: All of which is most respectfully submitted.

AARON V. BROWN, Postmaster-General.

To the Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, President of the Senate of the United States.

### The Juvenile Asylum—Need of a Similar Institution for Older Persons.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

There was very little opportunity to give, at any length, to the Christian Association of Young Men, at their tea party, my views in respect to what I regard a great want in this City.

The House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in the establishment of which I took some part, was incorporated in 1824, and has been a most useful institution, realizing fully the expectations of its founders. But this institution receives those youths only who, having committed some crime, are sentenced to imprisonment by a Court of criminal jurisdiction.

The Juvenile Asylum, incorporated in 1851, does not receive children over fourteen years of age. Yet this very age is perhaps the most critical time in the life of a young lad brought up in this City. He then begins to feel himself approaching manhood, and not a few youths, at fourteen—and even younger—up to the time of majority, feel it incumbent upon them as young men, and no longer in leading strings, to let their mothers know that they are out, to smoke and chew tobacco, visit theatres and other places of amusement, to play billiards, to visit drinking saloons, and to make a practical acquaintance with sherry cobblers and brandy smashes. This class of persons include not a few [illegible] who have been carefully and religiously educated. It is idle to deny the fact, but it is the part of true wisdom to check and counteract influences which lead the boys and young men of the City to pass, as they do, the bounds of restraint. They go away from school, away from parental control, away from themselves. The beautiful parable of the prodigal son says of him, when "he came to himself," implying that he had been away from himself. What shall a parent or guardian who has such a son do with or for him? He advises him, he entreats him to reform, but all in vain; he is swept away by influences which are uncontrollable. He cannot send him to [illegible] college—no school or college can keep him; no merchant or man of business will be troubled with him. He could be sent to prison to consort with criminals; he cannot be sent to a lunatic asylum, for no physician will certify that he is insane.

What is wanted is a school or institution under Christian control, provided with all the necessary means of restraint, to which a youth may be sent without degrading him—sent, not by a court, but by his parents or guardians, and where he shall receive moral, intellectual and industrial education. Let the parent or guardian, by his own free act and deed, render all control over his son for a specified time, not less than a year, to give him time "to come to himself." Let him commit his power to the institution by just such a writing as is prescribed in the act incorporating the Juvenile Asylum: "I, A. B., do hereby surrender and release to the New-York Juvenile Asylum for the period of —, the entire charge, management and control of my C. D., as those of which I am possessed."

Such an institution will not require to be supported by public funds; the parents and guardians who send their children and wards to it will cheerfully furnish ample support. Few are the sacrifices to which a parent will not submit to save an erring son.

I made the suggestion to get up such an institution to the Association of Christian Young Men; it is greatly needed. Were such a one now established, under wise Christian control, it would secure hundreds of pupils in a week. HIRAM KETCHUM.

### Winter in Vermont.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Glancing over the TIMES of yesterday, I noticed an article upon the weather in New-York City and vicinities. You call it cold, thermometer ranging from Zero to 10° below. Pooh! it puts us in a perspiration to conceive it. Come up here where it freezes Mercury from Zero to 30° below. [illegible] the atmosphere is perfectly salubrious. Sunday morning last, Winter commenced with us, preceded by a cold rain on Saturday, to prove the difference between warm and cold. Verily, Monday following, Burlington was quiet outside the houses, but if you had witnessed the volumes of smoke struggling to escape from the chimney-tops, you would have believed that there was busy times in-doors, and a good house-warming going on all over town.

The Lake is frozen over fast, from shore to shore, a month earlier than usual. Old Boreas stretched his rigid hand across the Canadas on Monday, with a wide spread grip and a tight one, that made the spirit of the waters of Champlain writhe in suffocation. Did you ever witness one of our Northern lakes freeze. Tight on its breast the icy hand was [illegible] the huge, chilling hand, its congealing pressure reaching the heart of the waters; for a day or two they struggled, sending up dense clouds of vapor, giving tokens of exhaustion. Like a solemn pall raised by its own agony, hung the frost clouds above it, veiling the Adirondacks. Mighty were the throes of the writhers, stifled not easily. Night shrouded its final struggles; morn came—its agony had passed away, the cloud of its distress had disappeared, and there it lay, its broad bosom placid as a child in sleep, but white and deathlike in immobility. The weather is cold with us to be sure, but then we are true philosophers. You will smile at our assertion. With a comfortable stove that will receive the very largest-sized cord wood stick, cut but once, and consume a cord and a half of that kind, good hard maple, in eighteen hours, and a table abundantly supplied, three times a day, with the very best provender—we philosophize and survive extremes. Poor, gallant KANE, would that he had been blest with something similar or akin to it. C. L. M.

### Sir Roderick Murchison on Dr. Kane.

The following letter has been received from Sir RODERICK IMPEY MURCHISON, F. R. S., President of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and Director-General of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, in reply to a communication from Mr. SIDNEY KERMAN, Corresponding Secretary, intimating to him his election as honorary member of the Kane Monument Association:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE, No. 28 Jermyn-street, London, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1858.

SIR: I beg you will convey to the members of the Kane Monument Association my grateful thanks for the honor they have conferred upon me by electing me an honorary member of their body.

No words of mine can do justice to sentiments of admiration which I entertain for the memory of the heroic and truly noble-minded KANE.

I have, indeed, in my address to the Royal Geographical Society, and on every suitable occasion, striven to do honor to that illustrious man; and I can truly say that I rejoice on observing the [illegible] effort your associates are now making, to cherish in the minds of every American the recollection of such daring deeds.

At the object of our admiration died in promoting the cause of science and for the glory of his country, it is indeed most cheering to witness the zeal with which his countrymen are bound together for the purpose of erecting such a monument as may be fitting of the great occasion.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

RODERICK MURCHISON.

To Mr. SIDNEY KEMAN, Cor. Sec. of K. M. A.

### How to Relieve Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

How to relieve Broadway is quite an important question to the occupants of the middle and lower parts of our City, and unless it can be done the wholesale business must move above Canal-street, as it is impossible to do any more business with the present facilities, and the trouble is increasing. Even with the present trade, almost all the Liverpool steamers and ships now discharge their cargoes above the [illegible] Inspection wharf. Most of the cargo has to be brought down by trucks to the stores below Fulton-street, and to the shipping and railroad depots, which increases the trouble.

Now, if the Park below Beekman-street was thrown open and paved with Belgian pavement, and the Broadway omnibuses go down no further, excepting a special line to the Bowling-green, and the stages to Fulton Ferry return to Broadway through Beekman-street, and the Jersey City omnibuses return through Greenwich, up Fulton to Broadway; the Madison avenue stages continue up Nassau-street to Beekman, and so into Broadway; and then to place at the entrance of the lower end of the Park a sub Police-station. Some such plan would relieve Broadway, and accommodate those doing business below the Park. Please keep the subject before the public.

A correspondent of the Austin (Texas) *Intelligencer*, writing from Lampasas Springs, says: "The [illegible] company of rangers had a fight with the Indians, about twenty-five or thirty miles from this place, on the waters of the Deer House Creek; killed two, and severely wounded two others that they did not get. One of the killed was a [illegible] squaw. They recovered twenty-five head of horses. We are looking every hour to hear of Ford's having a brush with them, as he is occupying all the [illegible] that are on the north side of the Pecan Bayou, and the Indians were retreating in that direction."

## UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 14, 1859.

The announcement of a lecture on Meteorology [illegible] drew together this morning an [illegible] of persons, many of whom [illegible] members of Congress, and some ladies. We had had, during the first two days of the session, bright, warm and Spring-like weather, and this had [illegible] the tendency to evaporate large quantities of [illegible], which by the chill morning air of to-day, was condensed into a sort of London fog, so thick as to obscure the buildings, or other objects even of considerable size, when observed at a distance. If the buildings were obscure, however, it was not so with the learned Professor's treatise, for he gave us a clear, concise statement of the relation of meteorology to agriculture.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, President Tilghman in the Chair. The President called [illegible] of the Society to the issue between Mr. Brown, of the Patent-Office, and himself, which it had been attempted to explain away by Mr. Connolly, [illegible] the article on Agricultural Societies [illegible] Patent-Office Report, did not [illegible] with any formal subsequent [illegible]. He noticed the presence of that gentleman, and he would state that, whilst it is true that no detailed account was given in the article of societies founded [illegible], yet there was what was intended for a list of all such organizations in existence up to the present time, and from that list the name of the National Society was singularly omitted. He was pleased to learn from Mr. Brown's representative that there was no willful slight intended; but it was a little singular, at least, that so prominent a Society as this should have been, by some carelessness, omitted. As to the gentleman's intimation that [illegible] had been deceived as to the [illegible] of the Society, he begged to inform him that [illegible] to examine into matters himself before venturing an opinion, and that it was he alone [illegible] for the charge he had brought against Mr. D. Jay Browne.

The report of the Nominating Committee having been called for, Mr. H. Wager obtained a suspension of the order of the day until the elections were concluded.

[illegible] The Treasurer laid before the meeting a number of documents relating to the formation of an old national agricultural association in the year 1841, having the title of "Agricultural Society of the United States." One of the papers gave the full minutes of the first meeting held at the Patent-office, and another contained the full list of subscribers, which was read, and found to contain the names of several of the members of the present United States Agricultural Society, and those of President Buchanan, R. M. T. Hunter, H. L. Ellsworth and many others. The papers were presented to the Society, as of historical interest, by Mr. Jno. F. Callan. A vote of thanks was given to the donor, and the gift ordered to be deposited in the archives.

A supplementary report of moneys received and disbursed at Richmond under the supervision of Mr. Wager was read by the Treasurer, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Hon. C. J. Gayle, from the Committee on the communication of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, asking for aid in the collection of statistics for the forthcoming census, reported in favor of referring it to the next Statistical Bureau with this Society's indorsement. Accepted.

The Committee on the President's Address, through its Chairman, the Hon. B. V. French, recommended the adoption of its suggestions, as calculated to materially advance the interests of the Society. The report was accepted.

The Hon. Mr. Wager, from the Committee on the Secretary's historical account of State shows, which it was proposed to embody in the present volume of the transactions, reported in favor of delaying the issue of the volume so as to allow of their being printed.

The Hon. A. B. Conger, from the Committee on Nominations, announced the following ticket, which, on motion of Mr. [illegible], was made a unanimous ballot:

*President*—General Tench Tilghman, Maryland.

*For Vice-Presidents*—Ezekiel Holmes, Me.; H. F. French, N. H.; F. Holbrook, Vt.; John Brooks, Mass.; E. Dyer, R. I.; H. A. Dyer, Conn.; E. P. Johnson, N. Y.; J. M. Frazee, N. J.; A. Clements, Penn.; John Jones, Del.; A. Kimmell, Md.; W. A. Spence, Va.; H. K. Burgwyn, N. C.; F. W. Allston, S. C.; R. Peters, Ga.; W. B. Cloud, Ala.; N. N. Harrison, Miss.; J. D. B. De Bow, La.; F. G. Cary, Ohio; W. L. Underwood, Ky.; O. P. Holloway, Ind.; D. S. Curtis, Wis.; J. A. Kennicott, Ill.; A. B. Barrett, Mo.; H. Ledyard, Mich.; S. A. Mallory, Fla.; Thos. Affleck, Texas; Legrand Byington, Iowa; A. W. McKee, Cal.; H. M. Rice, Minn.; W. W. Corcoran, D. C.; M. M. Otero, New-Mexico; J. H. Lane, Oregon; I. S. Stevens, Washington Territory; W. T. Brown, Nebraska; W. F. M. Arny, Kansas; Sylvester Mowry, Arizona; A. G. Fuller, Dacotah.

*Executive Committee*—H. Wager, N. Y.; J. McGowan, Penn.; Josiah Ware, Va.; F. Smyth, N. H.; J. Merryman, Md.; H. Capron, Ill.; J. M. Cannon, Iowa.

*Treasurer*—B. B. French, D. C.

*Secretary*—Ben. Perley Poore, Mass.

The President returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him in thus reelecting him without solicitation on his part. He would now suggest that some provision should be made for limiting the terms of Presidential incumbency.

The Hon. Mr. Byington proposed an amendment of the Constitution to provide that after the term of the present officers shall have expired no President shall be eligible for reelection.

The gentleman's views were combatted by Messrs. A. B. Conger, of New-York, and Gilman, of Maine, each of whom contended that such a clause would prevent the Society from availing itself of the services of an officer, however advantageous it might be to do so.

The Chair ruled that, inasmuch as there is a constitutional provision that no amendment shall be made without the assent of a given number of members, and as the necessary quorum could not be had at that time, the motion was out of order.

The Chair announced the order of the day, and introduced Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, who would favor the meeting with some remarks upon the subject of "Meteorology, in its Application to Agriculture."

The Professor commenced by stating that the march of knowledge in the family of man is dependent upon the labors of three distinct classes—those who increase, those who diffuse, and those who practically apply it. It was for the Smithsonian Institution to do the former, for the United States Society, with its widely ramifying agencies, the second, and the farmers of America the third. Having made some general remarks on the necessary conditions of improvement and advancement in science, he took up the meteorology of the Western Continent, showing the effect of the winds, ocean streams, mountains and plains on temperature and the distribution of rain. It was a science of great value to the agricultural interest, as furnishing data for the determination of what latitudes and situations will or will not suit certain plants and growths. Its improvement necessarily demands many observers, and in fact the Smithsonian, in connection with the Patent-Office, (each bearing half the expense,) have a corps of three hundred observers spread over the continent in constant communication. Their returns are sent to Professor Coffin, of Lafayette College, who works them up for publication. A gentleman well skilled in climatology was in the far West, in the pay of the Institution, gathering information on the subject of extending the growth of timber in our territory.

His experience had already demonstrated the correctness of the views previously held by scientific men, and based upon the theory of the motions of the atmosphere. The wind blowing from the shores of the Pacific in an easterly direction were at first laden with moisture, but this was deposited on the western slopes of the successive ranges of mountains, until, having descended to the plain country to the east of the Rocky Mountains, they came almost with the hot breath of a simoon to parch vegetation, and rendered a vast extent of country, almost one-half the width of the American Continent, quite unfit for tillage.

"The general character of the soil between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic is that of great fertility, and as a whole, in its natural condition, with some exceptions at the West, is well supplied with timber. That portion also on the western side of the Mississippi, as far as the 98th meridian, including the States of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, and portions of the Territory of Kansas and Nebraska, are fertile, though abounding in prairies and subject occasionally to droughts. But the whole space to the West, between the meridian and the Rocky Mountains, denominated the Great American Plains, is a barren waste, over which the eye may roam to the extent of the visible horizon with scarcely an object to break the monotony. From the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, with the exception of the rich but narrow belt along the ocean, the country may also be considered, in comparison with other portions of the United States, a wilderness unfitted for the uses of the husbandman; although in some of the mountain valleys, as at Salt Lake, by means of irrigation, a precarious supply of food may be obtained sufficient to sustain a considerable population, provided they can be induced to submit to privations from which American citizens generally would shrink. The portions of the mountain system further south are equally inhospitable, though they have been represented to be of a different character. In traversing this region whole days are frequently passed without meeting a rivulet or spring of water to slake the thirst of the weary traveler. Dr. Letterman, surgeon of the United States army, at Fort Defiance, describes the entire country along the parallel of 35° as consisting of a series of mountain ridges, with a general direction north and south inclining to the west, and broken in many places by deep cracks, as it were, across the ridge, denominated cañons, which afford in some cases the only means of traversing the country, except with great labor and difficulty. The district inhabited by the Navajo Indians has had the reputation of being a good grazing country, and its fame has reached the eastern portions of the United States, but, taking the region at large, it will be found that, with regard to abundance of natural pasturage, it has been vastly overrated, and we have no hesitation in stating, says the same authority, that were the flocks and herds now belonging to the Indians doubled, they could not be sustained. There is required for grazing and producing hay for the consumption of animals at Fort Defiance, garrisoned by two companies, the whole country [illegible], [illegible] is barely sufficient for the purpose. The barrenness and desolation so frequently connected with the mountain masses of rocks and hills scantily supplied with water, are here seen and felt in their fullest extent. The character of the country lying across the mountain system, along the 32d parallel, which has been still more highly lauded for its productiveness, is, from reliable accounts, in strict accordance with the *a priori* inferences which may be drawn in regard to its climate from the influence of the mountain ranges and the direction of the prevailing winds. Dr. Antisell, geologist to one of the exploring expeditions, describes the country along the parallels of 32° and 33° as equally deficient in the essentials of support for an ordinary civilized community. On the west, within these parallels, occurs the great Colorado desert, extending to the river of the same name, which empties into the Gulf of California. From the Colorado River, which is generally regarded as the eastern edge of the Colorado basin, in its southern portion, the land rises eastward by a series of easy grades, until the summit of the main ridge of the mountain system is gained, a point about 500 miles east of that river. For the first 200 miles, the ascent is across a series of erupted hills, of comparatively recent date, and similar in constitution to the fine hills and ridges which are dotted over the various levels of the basin country. The entire district is bare of soil and vegetation, except a few varieties of cactus. Over the greater portion of the northern part of Sonora and the southern part of New-Mexico sterility reigns supreme.

"At the mountain bases may exist a few springs and wells, and in a few depressions of the general level of the surface, sloping to the Pacific may be a grassy spot; but such are the exceptions. A dry, parched, disintegrated sand and gravel is the usual soil, completely destitute of vegetable matter, and not capable of retaining moisture. The Winter rains which fall on the Pacific coast, west of the Coast range of mountains, do not reach to the region eastward. This is partly supplied with its moisture from the Gulf of California, but chiefly by the southeast wind from the Gulf of Mexico. Bowing up between the ridges of mountains. We hazard nothing in saying that the mountains, as a whole, can be of little value as the theatre of civilized life in the present state of general science and practical agriculture. It is true, that a considerable portion of the interior is comparatively little known from actual exploration; but its general character can be inferred from that which has been explored. As has been said before, it consists of an elevated swell of land, covered with ridges running in a northerly direction, inclining to the west. The western slopes, or those which face the ocean, are better supplied with moisture, and contain more vegetation than the eastern slopes; and this increases as we approach the Pacific, along the coast of which, throughout the whole boundary of the United States to the Gulf of California, exists a border of land of delightful climate and of fertile soil, varying from fifty to two hundred miles in width. The transition, however, from this border to a parallel district in the interior is of the most marked and astonishing character. Starting from the sea-coast, and leaving a temperature of 65°, we may, in the course of a single day's journey, in some cases, reach an arid valley, in which the thermometer in the shade marks a temperature of 110°. We have stated that the entire region west of the 98th degree of west longitude, with the exception of a small portion of western Texas, and the narrow border along the Pacific, is a country of comparatively little value to the agriculturist; and, perhaps, it will astonish the hearer if we direct his attention to the fact that this line, which passes southward from Lake Winnepeg to the Gulf of Mexico, will divide the whole surface of the United States into two nearly equal parts. This statement, when fully appreciated, will serve to dissipate some of the dreams which have been considered as realities as to the destiny of the western part of the North American Continent. Truth, however, transcends even the laudable feelings of pride of country; and, in order properly to direct the policy of this great confederacy, it is necessary to be well acquainted with the theatre on which its future history is to be enacted and by whose character it will mainly be shaped."

We cannot afford space for more than the above extracts of Professor Henry's interesting lecture. It was listened to with great attention throughout, and at its conclusion

Mr. Conger moved the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of the United States Agricultural Society are presented to Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, for his interesting and valuable account of the meteorological operations of the Institution, and that he be requested to furnish a report of it for publication in the bulletin of the society; a sufficient number of copies being placed at his disposal for distribution among his scientific correspondents and corps of observers.

Dr. Spence, of Virginia, paid his tribute of testimony to the high value of these meteorological observations.

Mr. Byington called for a discussion upon the propriety of limiting the term of official incumbency, and expressed his conviction that rotation was productive of much good.

Mr. Olcott thought that mere opinions were not of so much value as actual experience upon the subject, and he hoped that the Hon. Messrs. Kelley and Wager, ex-Presidents of the New-York State Agricultural Society, would inform the gentlemen present as to what had been the practice in that Society.

Judge Kelley said that there was no constitutional provision of limitation in the New-York Society, but it had been their constant practice to elect their presiding officer for one year only. They found that each new president brought with him a host of new friends for the Society, who were zealous to make his particular year as successful a one as any previous one. The new presidents came from widely separated counties of the State, and thus the influence of the Society was continually extending.

Mr. Wager entirely coincided with the views of his friend and colleague, and felt assured that it would be the part of wisdom to adopt a similar policy in the United States Agricultural Society.

The subject was then, on motion of Mr. Cass, of Indiana, laid upon the table.

Mr. C. B. Calvert, of Maryland, thought that it was a shame that we could not have at the national seat of Government a full collection of specimens of all the forest trees indigenous to America. It would cost but little to accomplish so great an object, for if Congress were to express a wish to that effect there could be no doubt but that each State would willingly send its share of seeds and trees. He would offer appropriate resolutions expressing it as the hope of this Society that Congress should take the matter into consideration.

The resolutions were seconded, and adopted unanimously.

Prof. Henry said that something had already been done in this direction. A few years ago the Smithsonian Institution had memorialized Congress, and the work of making a great public park was commenced under the superintendence of the late lamented Downing, but his death put a temporary stop to its progress. The National Treasury was now in so enfeebled a condition that appropriations could scarcely be hoped for, but he anticipated that no great obstacles would be presented to it when a more favorable state of things should be brought about.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. James S. Ritchie, of the City of Superior, Wis., upon the products of that region, and presenting to the Society, for its cabinet, a copious collection of seeds and prepared plants of that State.

Mr. Jenks, a farmer from Virginia, placed before the Society a number of bottles of good cider, made from the juice of the Sorgho, or Chinese Sugar-cane. Mr. Jenks' process is very simple. He treats the juice to bring the feculent matters to the top, whence he removes them by skimming. He then barrels or bottles the liquor, and lets it stand. In about eight days it has become cider, and when fermentation has advanced to the right stage, he bottles it and preserves it as champagne.

All business before the Society having now been transacted, the President, after making some eloquent valedictory remarks, announced the meeting as adjourned *sine die*.

### From the River Plate.

By the bark *Wilhelmine*, Captain Dillingham we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 6th of November. The *Commercial Times* of that date gives the following amusing account of the "revolutionary movement," a brief reference to which has already appeared in our columns:

"On the morning of the 28th October, Victor Chirino, at the head of a promiscuously armed rabble of thirty or forty men, made his appearance in the Guardia del Monte, deposed the authorities, put the Prefect into prison, and issued a proclamation calling upon the country people to join him in putting down the irreligious Government, who were ruining the country. Next day he departed in the direction of Canuelas, and encamped for the night on an estancia near to that town.

The authorities were fortunately previously informed of his approach, and succeeded in collecting a few National Guards, whom they armed the best way they could, one cartridge per head being the allowance of ammunition; and in the meantime despatched chasques to the neighboring partidos, describing their situation and praying for assistance. In the evening a slight skirmish took place, in which a few shots were fired by the rebels, and the National Guards were driven from an outpost they had occupied. The following day the officer in command, Don Jose Alfaro, despatched his small force to reconnoitre the enemy, while he awaited some reinforcements then close at hand; but the "religious column," who were just then engaged in preparations for breakfast, did not await any further trial of their constancy, but dispersed in most admirable disorder, followed by the National Guards, who succeeded in making seven prisoners, the illustrious chieftain, Victor Chirino, escaping. Among the spoils of the victors was a cart of warlike stores, which principally consisted of some bundles of aboriginal lances, improvised from broken shears and tacuara canes.

Some arrests have been made in town of persons supposed to be implicated in this affair; D. Juan G. Aguilar, a Lieutenant-Colonel out of employment, being the most conspicuous prisoner, as a proclamation has been found bearing his name at foot, in which he is styled the General-in-Chief of the Religious Forces of the Province.

A military personage of the name of Del Campo, has also been arrested on suspicion at Lobos, and forwarded to Chivilcoy.

Lead-Mining at Galena.—A very large number of miners are now at work in mining throughout the Lead Region. From the neighborhood of all the different diggings we hear much the same report. The most of the miners are at work in old diggings this Winter, and perhaps there is no more prospecting than is generally known. This is an indication favorable to a large yield, as prospecting is always coupled with the idea of greater chance of hazard than working [illegible]. The aggregate amount of the earnings of the miners this Winter will be large. It is this Winter employment for labor that our Mines furnish, coupled with the great agricultural resources of our soil, that gives this section of country such a decided advantage over any other, and so much greater real value.—*Galena Daily Advertiser, Jan. 10.*

### The Douglas and Slidell Affair—Letter from Mr. James B. Sheridan.

From the Washington States.

JANUARY 14, 1859.

*To the Editor of the States:*

In a communication of the 12th inst., addressed to the editors of the *Union* by the Hon. John Slidell, he publishes my name as the person referred to by him in his communication of the 18th of December, in which he says:

"Mr. Douglas has, by authorizing and countenancing anonymous attacks upon me, through a person officiating as his private secretary, lost all claim to the explanation which I would otherwise have promptly volunteered to give him."

When the communication of the 18th of December was published, in the absence of Mr. Douglas, my first impulse was to give the above paragraph a prompt denial, under the impression that I was the person alluded to; but, upon reflection, I discovered that I had no right to assume that Mr. Slidell referred to me, for the reason that he only spoke of "anonymous attacks," and I had never written any communication in which the name of Mr. Slidell was referred to without accompanying it with my own name in full. Mr. Slidell admits, in his communication of the 12th, that my name accompanied the letter to which he referred as having been directed to a gentleman connected with the Press in New-Orleans. That letter was written by myself, on my own responsibility.

It was never seen by Judge Douglas, or was its contents made known to him. I wrote it under the following circumstances, which, I think, were sufficient to justify all that I said. During the campaign in Illinois, I accompanied Judge Douglas, as did also another gentleman, for the purpose of reporting the debates and corresponding with the newspaper Press. Some two or three weeks previous to the election, I left him and returned to Chicago, where I found the following rumors bearing on this case in circulation, and generally believed: That Dr. Brainard (who, as I learned, during the whole of last Winter had been the violent opponent of the President's Kansas policy, and a member of the State Convention of the 21st of April, which nominated the regular Democratic ticket for State officers, and indorsed the course of Judge Douglas and his colleagues in the House of Representatives upon the Lecompton question) had visited Washington or New-York in the month of June, and when he returned had become the bitter enemy of Judge Douglas, and the enthusiastic supporter of the Administration.

That he had circulated a report on his return that in New-York he had had an interview with Senator Slidell, and had learned from him that the President and his Cabinet were determined to carry their warfare against Judge Douglas and the Democratic ticket in Illinois to the bitter end, and secure their defeat at all hazards; that he (Dr. Brainard) was to be appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital in Chicago in the place of Dr. McVicker, who was to be removed; and that Mr. Slidell was to make a visit to Chicago during the Summer, to advise upon the plan of campaign against the Democracy of Illinois. I learned also that Dr. Brainard had been appointed Superintendent of the Marine Hospital, and that Mr. Slidell had made a visit to Chicago, and had spent several days in close communication with the Federal office-holders, who were acting in concert with the Abolitionists to defeat the Democratic Party, thus verifying what Dr. Brainard had reported was to take place.

Immediately after Mr. Slidell left Chicago, the story was put in circulation that the slaves belonging to the children of Judge Douglas in Mississippi were treated in a barbarous and shameful manner, and I was informed that this slander emanated from Dr. Brainard, who had stated that he had received it from Mr. Slidell's own lips, and that the Senator remarked at the time that he felt great delicacy in making the statement, because the gentleman in whose possession the slaves had been left, was his own personal and political friend. I learned further that Dr. Brainard had gone to the editors of the *Press & Tribune*, an Abolition paper published in Chicago, and had given them the same story, with the name of Mr. Slidell as its author; and I saw published in that paper the story with the distinct statement that the editors had the authority of the Hon. John Slidell for the facts. Under these circumstances I could not doubt, nor did any of our friends doubt, that Mr. Slidell had given currency to this slander, because he was the only man who had visited Chicago, of whom we had any knowledge, who could pretend to a personal knowledge of the matter.

Certain it is that his name stood until after the election uncontradicted as the author of this "base fabrication," which was published during Senator Douglas' absence from Chicago, and at a time when it was most calculated to injure him. Judge Douglas' friends were naturally indignant, and I, participating in that indignation, did not hesitate to inclose to the editor of a New-Orleans paper a copy of the slander, as published in the Abolition Press, and accompany it with such terms of denunciation as I thought it deserved, for the purpose of letting Mr. Slidell's constituents and the Democracy of Louisiana know the course he had pursued in Illinois to defeat Judge Douglas and the Democratic Party.

A passage in Mr. Slidell's letter of the 12th, insinuates that Judge Douglas franked my letters. This is not true. I paid the postage on all my private letters.

JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

[Mr. Sheridan's communication was received yesterday, but at too late an hour for publication.—*Ed. States.*]

### Letter from Senator Rice of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 1, 1859.

*C. W. Cotton, Editor Democrat, Winona.*

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 25th ult., I have to say, that, for my *official* acts, I hold myself responsible to the *people of Minnesota*; for my political acts I am responsible to the Democratic Party—and, whether right or wrong, my actions in either respect will not be concealed; for it is far more satisfactory to myself, even if in error, to have my course distinctly known, than that any doubts should exist in the minds of my constituents. As little of my time has been, and will be, given to political matters, as possible. You say doubts are entertained as to my vote upon the proposition to displace Judge Douglas from the Chairmanship of Senate Territorial Committee. I voted *against the proposition*. I deemed a change uncalled for and unwise. Perhaps in this connection it will not be improper for me to say, that I have thus far supported Mr. Buchanan, and shall continue so to do, believing that the time will soon come when the American people, without distinction of party, will look back upon his Administration with admiration and pride. I am truly yours,

H. M. RICE.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday, Jan. 18.

U. S. District Court.—Nos. 9, 2, 48, 78, 108, 109, 111, 40, 81, 51, 52, 57, 58, 59, 64.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 67, 65, 64, 61, 62, 71, 63, 337, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363. *Part II.*—Nos. 340, 370, 372, 376, 386, 394, 396, 400, 140, 2020, 404, 412, 416, 418, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434.

Special Term.—Nos. 134, 155, 156, 158, 160, 101, 2, 53, 97, 43, 125, 105, 117, 164, 165, 91, 90, 123, 130, 131, 134.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—Nos. 112, 293, 4, 3, 209, 205, 218, 242, 310, 360, 364, 368 to 372, 275, 377, 5, 182, 267, 291, 326, 33, 50, 321.

Common Pleas—*Part II.*—Nos. 230, 180, 235, 236, 239, 242, 144, 209, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 252.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

DECISIONS.

*Joseph M. Phinney* vs. *Theodore W. Phinney*.—Demurrer allowed and complaint dismissed with costs, unless plaintiffs elect to amend, which they may do in twenty days.

*Samuel Waggoner, Trustee*, vs. *Wesley Lyon et al.*; *Henry Waggoner vs. the same*.—Judgment for plaintiff by default.

*Theodore Knauth et al.* vs. *Isaac H. Bassett et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

*Lauretta A. Williams* vs. *Lillion Hasler et al.*—Demurrer overruled without costs; Guardian to answer within twenty days.

*George T. Jackson* vs. *William A. Fassit et al.*—Motion for a new trial denied for want of jurisdiction in the Special Term to entertain the proceeding.

Before Justice Davies.

*In re, Augustus Jay.*—Let an order be entered to pay the guardian the sum of $1,500 per annum from Feb. 6, 1856.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Justice Hilton.

*Henry Weldon* vs. *George W. Thorp.*—Ordered that the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company pay to the defendant, or to John R. Flanagan, his attorney, the sum of $961 91, deposited with them to the credit of this action by the Clerk of this Court, with the interest thereon.

*Cornelius T. De Roe* vs. *John Smith.*—Ordered to be restored to the calendar for trial, plaintiff to pay the defendant $20, to file bond as a non-resident plaintiff, and to serve copy and sureties to justify if excepted to.

*The Mad River Valley Branch of the State Bank of Ohio vs. James Lee et al., and three other causes against the same.*—Demurrers allowed, by default, with leave to amend.

*Thomas Otis Le Roy et al.* vs. *Alfred Booth.*—Injunction granted by default.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

*Austin Melville* vs. *Harmony Fire Insurance Company.*—Ordered to be discontinued without costs.

*Charles T. Platt* vs. *Hudson River Railroad Company.*—Plaintiff, within twenty days after service of this order, to furnish defendant a further account of particulars of his claim, specifying various matters directed in the order. Defendants to have twenty days to answer after service of such further account, and to allow plaintiff to examine books and accounts referred to, and to take copies and extracts whenever requested.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term.

*Simpson* vs. *McArthur et al.*—This was an action for false imprisonment consisting in procuring the arrest of plaintiff in a civil suit brought by defendants against plaintiffs in the Superior Court. The cause was tried by Hilton, J., without a jury.

*Held*, that to authorize a recovery in an action for false imprisonment plaintiff must show, 1, the detention; 2, that it was unlawful. The latter was not shown. The imprisonment of a person by virtue of an order or process issued by a judge or officer possessing authority to grant it, can in no case be unlawful or false. And as the Judge of the Superior Court had power to make such an order, plaintiff showed no cause of action and defendants were entitled to judgment.

*Bostwick, receiver* vs. *Beirger.*—*Held*, that upon the facts established in this case the assignment must be adjudged fraudulent and void. Judgment for plaintiff for an accounting.

Before Judge Brady.

*Marsh* vs. *Ades*, and *Hurdt* vs. *Pettit.*—Cases settled.

MARINE COURT—General Term.

DECISIONS.

Judgments Affirmed.—Taylor vs. Blake; Hart vs. Dunham; Oatman vs. Poullon; Hutton vs. Pettigrew; Miller vs. Adams Express Company; Canfield vs. Manhattan Gas Company, (Thompson, J., dissenting;) Blauvelt vs. Montague; Bedford vs. Perhune; Sager vs. Nicholls; Stevens vs. Story; The Mayor, &c., vs. Brainard, (Thompson, J., dissenting;) Butcher vs. [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible] vs. Richards.

Judgments Reversed.—Runkle vs. Yerance; Howe vs. Julian, (McCarthy, J., dissenting;) Higgins vs. Grey; Barker vs. Gwin, (Maynard, J., dissenting;) Chambers vs. Nesbitt; Andrews vs. Jones; Cooper vs. Thomason; Lawler vs. Stone, (Thompson, J., dissenting;) Benton vs. James, (Maynard, J., dissenting;) Stephens vs. Albert.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 17—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been: 1,346 bbls. and 1,224 sacks Flour, 1,242 bushels Barley, 98 bushels Malt, 360 bushels Oats, 456 pkgs. Provisions, and 285 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate request at $5 62½ for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The demand is good at full prices. Sales, to-day, 1,600 bags Laguayra at 11½@12c.; and 600 bags St. Domingo on terms not to be published. The receipts of Rio during the week reached 14,500 bags. Stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, this evening, 29,600 bags.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,800 bales at unchanged prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℔ lb. | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| Middling | 11½ | 11½ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Middl'g Fair, ℔ lb. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 13 |
| Fair, ℔ lb. | 12½ | 13 | 13½ | 13½ |

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market is not very brisk for State and Western Flour, owing mainly to the increasing firmness of sellers, who are asking higher prices for desirable lots; sales 8,800 bbls.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unsound State, ℔ bbl. | $3 75 | @ 4 50 |
| Superfine State | 4 75 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 50 | @ 5 75 |
| Superfine Western | 5 00 | @ 5 10 |
| Fancy Ohio | 5 35 | @ 5 45 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 40 | @ 6 75 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 70 | @ 7 00 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 75 | @ 6 85 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 00 | @ 7 75 |
| Low to very choice Extra Missouri | 6 00 | @ 8 50 |

Canadian continues in demand at buoyant rates; sales 900 bbls., at $6@$6 85 for low to very choice extra, including 350 bbls. extra, to stop at Albany, at $6 50, ℔ bbl. Southern is in fair request, at strengthening prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at $5 20@$5 55 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 60@$6 75 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 40@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for at $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly offered at firmer prices. Hence, business is somewhat restricted; sales have been reported of 37,500 bushels, including very good White Western at $1 42@$1 43, strictly Prime Red do. (Winter) at $1 25, and Sound Chicago Spring at $1 05 ℔ bushel. Corn has been purchased to the extent of 41,500 bushels at 85c.@87c. for old mixed Western, and 85c.@86c. for poor to prime new Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel, indicating a firmer market. Some Jersey Rye was sold at 80c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been more sought after, and sales have been reported of 20,000 bushels State within a range of from 70c.@85c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in good request at buoyant prices. We quote Canada, 51c.@52½c.; Western, 58c.@61c.; State, 55c.@59c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 50c.@55c.; Southern, 46c.@52c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Saturday's quotations are maintained, but the transactions to-day have been quite limited.

HEMP—Is dull and nominal here. In Boston sales have been made of 500 bales Jute at $80 ℔ ton, 6 months, and 200 bales Sunn, at 4½c. ℔ lb., 8 months, to be delivered here.

HOPS—Are in request at previous rates.

IRON—Is inactive, yet in view of the small supplies here, holders ask full prices.

LEAD—The demand is fair, and prices are sustained.

MOLASSES—Sales have been made since our last of 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.; and 140 hhds. Cuba on terms not disclosed.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds are stiffly held, but business is tame.

OILS—Linseed continues in good request at 67c.@69c. ℔ gallon, chiefly within the range. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has improved, with sales reported of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at $17 62½@$17 75 for new Mess, here, and deliverable in February; $17 10@$17 25 for old Mess, and $13 15@$13 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, including Hams at 9c.@9½c., Sides at 7¾c.@8¼c., Shoulders at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Bacon is in good request, chiefly at 8½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Lard is more inquired for at former rates; sales 1,200 bbls., at, part here, 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in demand, at uniform rates. Sales, to-day, 350 bbls., at $9 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for extra do.; $7 75@$9 for Country Mess; $8@$8 75 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess Beef, $16@$19 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 12c.@20c. for Ohio; 16c.@22c. for common to good State, and 23c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 8c.@9¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., at $3 25@$3 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—In Boston, 1,500 pockets Calcutta Linseed have been sold at $1 70, cash, ℔ bushel, now held at $1 75, with $1 72½ refused.

SPICES—Sales here, to-day, 10 cases Nutmegs at 55c.; 250 mats Cassia at 26c.; 200 bags Pepper at 9½c., and 1,500 bags Pimento, on private terms. In *Boston, sales have been made of 6,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs* at 51c.@52½c., now held at 55c.; 5,000 mats and 300 cases Cassia at 23c.; 4,800 bags Pepper at 8¾c.@9c., chiefly at 9c., 1 ℔ cent. off, six months; 200 bales Cloves at 7¾c.; 100 bags Pimento at 6c.; and 17,000 lbs. Ginger, in pockets, at 4¼c.

SUGARS—The demand is good, and prices favor sellers. The transactions, to-day, include 354 hhds. New-Orleans at 6½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 7¾c.@8¾c., with some Clarified as high as 9¼c.; 350 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¼c.; 240 hhds. unpurged at 5¾c., net cash; and 2,500 bags Bahia at about 7½c. ℔ lb.

*New-York Sugar Trade Statistics.*

| | Stock Jan. 1, 1859. | Imports Jan. 1 to 15. | Sales Jan. 1 to 15. | Stock Jan. 15, 1859. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cuba, hhds. | 7,726 | 870 | 2,400 | 6,196 |
| New-Orleans, hhds. | 2,528 | 7,500 | 5,400 | 5,028 |
| Porto Rico, hhds. | 1,011 | — | 450 | 561 |
| Melado, hhds. | 608 | 470 | 550 | 528 |
| Havana, boxes | 14,480 | 1,650 | 2,400 | 13,730 |

*Prices of Sugars in New-York, Jan. 15, 1859.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Melado | 3c. @5c. | Br'n Havana | 7¼c.@7¾c. |
| Muscovado | 6¼c.@7¾c. | Yellows | 7¾c.@8¾c. |
| New-Orleans | 6¼c.@8c. | Florettas | 8¾c.@9¼c. |
| Porto Rico | 6¾c.@8c. | White | 9¼c.@9¾c. |
| Gurorocha | 6¼c.@7¼c. | | |

TALLOW—Sales, 6,000 lbs. Prime, at private bargain.

WHISKY—Is held at 26c.@26½c. ℔ gallon, with a moderate inquiry, and sales of 300 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Continue inactive, in the absence of any considerable export movement in the leading kinds of domestic produce, such as Breadstuffs and Provisions. For Liverpool there were taken 300 boxes Cheese at 30s.; for London, 500 bbls. Resin at 2s. 3d.; for other ports nothing really new.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new school house on 14th-st., near the 1st-av., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," and "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each contractor.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

WILLIAM HIBBARD,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN T. DYMOND,
JAMES CUSHING, Jr.,
FRANCIS DUNCAN,
} Building Committee.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for Chairs, Desks and Settees, necessary to furnish the new Primary School-house in Horatio-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education aforesaid.

The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the interest of the public to do so.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE,
JOHN KENNARD,
WM. E. BEARDSLEY,
} Committee.

## BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS,

PATENTED FEB. 18, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 8, 1857; JAN. 12, 1858; NOV. 16, 1858.

These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.

For sale only at the manufactory, Nos. 51 and 53 Ann-st., and at PHELAN'S, 786 and 788 Broadway, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

WHIG GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1859.—A meeting of the Whig General Committee will be held at Thorp's Hotel, Broadway, corner 8th-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock. It is very important that every delegation should be fully represented. By order,

E. H. BROWN, First Vice-Chairman.

Robert C. Gwynn, John P. Dodge, } Secretaries.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, 1859.—The first stated meeting of this Committee will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan 19, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 618 Broadway. A punctual attendance is requested.

S. B. DUTCHER, Chair. Com. of 1858.

John J. Shaw, Wm. M. Wade, } Secretaries Com. of 1858.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES. Performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NOTICE TO HACKMEN.—CITY GUARD Ball, at the Academy of Music, this evening, Jan 18.—On coming to the Ball, Private and Hackney Coaches will set down their company with horses' heads facing north, and take up in reverse order. Private and hired carriages will form in Irving-place, north of 14th-st. Unhired coaches will form on the south side of 14th-st.

JOSEPH QUICK, ABM. N. DAVIS, } Fire Inspectors.

MERCANTILE, COMMERCIAL, AND EVERY other kind of plain or fancy Job Printing done with neatness, at low prices at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 163 Fulton-st. N. B.—All kinds of Card Printing done in a superior style at the lowest cash prices.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th, Will be produced an entirely new Drama, in six tableaux, written expressly for this Theater, in which MR. WALLACK will sustain a principal character.

This play has been long in preparation, and comprises a variety of interesting and strong dramatic effects, domestic economy, and EXTENSIVE PICTURESQUE TABLEAUX. ALL NEW SCENERY. GORGEOUS AND CHARACTERISTIC, PAINTED FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES; THE COSTUMES Of the different nations, varied and magnificent. ALL NEW.

The Overture and Incidental Military Marches, and Grand Symphonies, composed expressly for this Play, by Mr. J. F. COOK.

The Scenery......by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace
Costumes......by Messrs. Fleury and Rosenbohm
Machinery......by Mr. J. B. Vanhusen and assistants
Furniture, Banners, Colors, Arms, &c. by Mr. Timoney

THE CHARACTERISTIC DANCES Arranged by Miss E. HENRADE.

The Costumes are taken from the Drawings of French Uniforms published by authority, and from Victor Adam's celebrated "Sketches in Algeria."

The Drama, in which many of the incidents are FOUNDED ON FACT, is entitled THE VETERAN; or, FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

FRENCH.

Colonel Delmar, of the French Infantry......Mr. Wallack
Leon Delmar, his son......Mr. Lester Wallack
Eugene D'Ivry, Lieutenant......Mr. [illegible]
Captain Belmont, Lieutenant Lorille, } of the Zouaves......Mr. Levere, Mr. Tree
Lieutenant Mertier......Mr. Lascelles
Sergeant Sampan......Mr. Norwood
Sergeant Beaucour......Mr. Hodges
Blanche D'Ivry, niece to the Colonel......Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. McShake, an English lady, a relative of the Colonel......Mrs. Vernon
Katy, the Vivandiere......Miss Tree

ARABS.

The Emir Mohammed......Mr. Dyott
Amineh, his sister......Mrs. Hoey

MOORS.

The Sultan of Myra......Mr. Bangs
Oflan Agan......Mr. Brougham
(with the song of "Ould Ireland you're my Darling," composed for him by Clement White.)
Ogles......Chief of the Guard......Mr. Chippendale
Hassan Noureddan......(Dealer in figs)......Mr. Young
Mustapha Moulvad......Mr. Jeffries
Osman......Mr. Oliver
Seyd......Mr. O. Pardee
Guinare......(Chief Sultana)......Mrs. Sloan
Zaida......(her attendant)......Miss Orton
Aura......(leader of the Almehs)......Miss E. Henrade

French Zouaves, Servants, Arabs of the Desert, Guards, Hookah Bearers, Pages, Almeh Dancers, &c., &c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER. No. 624 Broadway. UNDIMINISHED ATTRACTION OF TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY. TUESDAY, Jan. 18, 1859, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK. OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

Asa Trenchard, a live Yankee......Mr. Jefferson
Sir Edward Trenchard, a Hampshire baronet......Mr. Varrey
Lord Dundreary......Mr. Sothern
Lieut. Vernon, R. N.......Mr. Levick
Coyle, Attorney-at-Law......Mr. Burnett
Abel Murcott, his clerk......Mr. Couldock
Binney, a butler......Mr. Peters
Florence Trenchard......Miss Laura Keene
Mrs. Mountchessington......Miss Mary Wells
Augusta, Georgiana } her daughters......Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Sothern
Mary Meredith......Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the celebrated farce of THE CAPTAIN IS NOT A-MISS.
Emily......Miss Marian McCarthy
Supported by the strength of the company.

Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

BROADWAY THEATER. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, Will be acted the grand dramatic romance of ROOKWOOD; OR, DICK TURPIN AND BONNY BLACK BESS. To conclude with the new drama of ROBINSON CRUSOE. Doors open at 6½; Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATER. Chatham-st., near Roosevelt. THIS EVENING, Jan 18, The entertainment will commence with KIT CARSON.
Kit Carson......Mr. J. B. Howe
To be followed by the pantomime of the GOLDEN AXE.
The whole terminating with KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

BOWERY THEATER. Lessees......Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard. THIS EVENING, Jan. 18, 1859, The performance will commence with the THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove......Miss Lucille,
Concluding with the FEMALE MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES. Stage Performances and Equestrianism combined. THE GRAND AMPHITHEATRICAL PAVILION has been rearranged, beautifully decorated, and adapted to stage and ring performances. NEW SCENERY, SUPERB DRESSES, PROPERTIES, &c.

The world-renowned CHECINI TROUPE, consisting of 40 of the most talented and experienced juvenile artists, will perform, THIS EVENING, in the Pantomime entitled LES TROIS AMANTS; OR, THE THREE LOVERS. Also, in the Comic Pantomime, HARLEQUIN ANGLER; OR, THE GOLDEN HOOK. With new Tricks, Transformations, Dances, &c. Brilliant feats of Equestrianism by W. Pastor, J. Sands, C. Rivers, W. Crosby and Dandies. Clowns, TONEY, PASTOR and QUINCY BUCK. Master PHILO NATHANS In his celebrated four-pony act. The wonderful performing Ponies, WICKED WILL, GAZELLE AND SHELLBARK. Performances every evening. Doors open at 6¾, to commence at 7½. Also, performances every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock. New entrance from 14th-st. to the Pavilion. Admittance 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Under the direction of Mons. CHECINI.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON'S FAREWELL CONCERT AND MATINEE, AT NIBLO'S SALOON, On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1859. Matinée, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 22. On this occasion he has much pleasure to announce that he will be assisted by the following eminent artists. First appearance in New-York of the distinguished young American Vocalist, Miss ANNA VAIL, who was so popular on a Concert tour South and West with Ole Bull. Second appearance of the successful young Prima Donna, CECILIA FLORES, Pupil of Persiani. Also, Herr BERGNER, Solo Violoncellist. Conductor, RICHARD VON SCHMIDT. Tickets, 50 cents. A few Family Tickets, admitting three persons to Concert and Matinée, $2 50. Can be had at the principal music stores.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. OPEN EVERY EVENING. THE OLDEST COMPANY IN THE CITY. First Week of Mr. D. S. Wambold. SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY, By Messrs. G. B. FOX, COOL WHITE, FRANK BROWER, CHARLES WHITE, J. H. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company. To conclude with S. Brenner's celebrated and original piece, written expressly for this establishment, entitled NEW-YEAR CALLS. With new appointments, &c. Doors open at 6¼; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 15 cents.

THE FINE ARTS. OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., FERDINAND RICHARDT'S EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN SCENERY, Comprising one hundred Oil Paintings, representing a number of the finest views on this Continent—such as the Falls of Niagara, Trenton, St. Anthony, Minnehaha, Chaudiere and Montmorenci, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, Lake George, Hudson and Mississippi Rivers, Catskill and White Mountains, the Natural Bridge in Virginia, Grace Church in the City of New-York, &c.; also, A COLLECTION OF DANISH PAINTINGS. Open from 9 to 4, and 6 to 10 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL. Mr. and Mrs. G. VANDENHOFF'S FIRST SHAKSPEAREAN EVENING, TUESDAY, Jan. 18. Shylock's scenes, and the trial scene in the Merchant of Venice; with, from the Pickwick Papers, the great trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Tickets to the three readings, $1; single, 50 cents. Thursday—Macbeth and Mr. Crummles. Saturday—Hamlet and Mr. Bumble's courtship. To commence at 8.

THE GREATEST CURIOSITY OF THE AGE! PROF. BARTOLETTI'S INDUSTRIOUS FLEAS, Now on exhibition at No. 580 Broadway. These Fleas, now exhibited for the first time in America, are all tamed and trained, and perform the most wonderful feats, such as driving mills, drawing cars, working the California gold mines, &c., now on exhibition at No. 580 Broadway, first floor, Room No. 2. Admission 25 cents. Open from 1 P. M. till 10 P. M.

WILL SOON CLOSE. BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE, THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM. Will soon close, at Banvard's Hall, No. 630 Broadway. Also, the Panorama of the Holy Land. Open EVERY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 13 cents.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION of the AMERICAN UNION, At No. 450 Broadway. NOW OPEN. Admittance 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE CELEBRATED WREN COMEDIANS FOR THIS DAY ONLY. On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the pretty piece of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A PECULIAR PREDICAMENT. Mr. Fidget, Mr. G. W. Wren; Mary Markham, Miss Wren. After which a variety of Songs, and THE LOAN OF A LOVER. [illegible] The rest of the characters by the Wren Family. The aquarium, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SERPENT, &c., to be seen. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL.—MR. AND MRS. VANDENHOFF'S First Shakspearean Evening, Merchant of Venice; Bardell and Pickwick.

BURTON'S NEW THEATER, UNDER THE management of J. Moore and Wayne Olwine. Mr. J. Proctor, in THE JIBBENAINOSAY, or NICK OF THE WOODS and O'NEIL THE IRISH REBEL.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. [illegible] the acknowledged leader of the Monthlies, [illegible] NATIONALITY, INDEPENDENCE, and IMPARTIALITY, apart from all SECTIONALISM, SECTARIANISM, CLIQUEISM—THE ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF OUR COUNTRY'S HIGHEST INTERESTS IN ART AND LITERATURE.

The February number is published this morning at 9 o'clock.

We challenge the critics of the day to disprove our assertions, that for a grand, popular, interesting and instructive magazine, this number of the GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY far exceeds, in variety and excellence of matter, any other single magazine ever before issued in the World.

READ THE MAGNIFICENT CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

CAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR.

Illustrations.—Cæsar's Naval Camp—[illegible] the Invasion of Gaul—[illegible] Interview between Cæsar and Ariovistus—[illegible] the Bellovaci—Naval Engagement with the Veneti—Viridovix and his Troop—[illegible]—Disembarkation of Cæsar's Troops in Britain—Slaughter of [illegible]—Battle of Pharsalia—Flight of Pompey [illegible]; and numerous engraved initial letters.

CRYSTALLINE—THE CREATED.

Illustration.—The Dove and the Serpent.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC.

Illustrations.—(Chapters III and IV.)—The [illegible]—The Fire Ship—Destruction of the Statue of George III.—Washington's Interview with Col. [illegible].

THE EMERALD ISLE.

Illustrations.—[illegible] Harp—St. Patrick—The Holy Well—Ross Castle and the Lake—The Seller of Goat's Milk—Muckross Abbey—The Lakes of Killarney.

THE REAPERS. Poetry.

NEGRO MINSTRELSY—"WAY DOWN IN OLD VIRGINNY."

Illustrations.—The Cabin Door by Moonlight—By the old Cabin fire—In the Brush—[illegible] the Old Oak Tree—Teaching the "Young Idea"—The Minstrel Asleep.

VALENTINE DAY.

Illustrations.—The Writer of Valentines in Olden Times—The Writer in Our Time—The Carriers in Olden Times—And in Our Time—The Ball in Olden Times—And now-a-days.

THE STREET MUSICIANS OF NEW-YORK.

Illustrations.—The Scotch Bag-Piper—The German Brass Band—The Wee Musicians—Musical Multiplicity—The Musical Family—The Blind Piper.

WILLIAM CAXTON.

Illustrations.—Portraits of Caxton—Caxton's Types used in his Books—Ancient Printing Press—Caxton's House—The Tomb of Caxton.

LIFE AND TRAVELS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

OLD ST. PAUL'S, IN NEW-YORK. A Poem. With Illustrations.

NIAGARA. Poetry.

COLLEGE LIFE IN AMERICA.

PEAR TALK. Poetry.

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN, THE FOUNDER OF HOMŒOPATHY.

Illustrations.—Portrait of Hahnemann—Hahnemann and his Children.

DESERT LAND. Poetry.

MORGIANA LANE; A STORY OF THE SEA.

IMPATIENCE. Poetry.

SEVEN YEARS IN YE WESTERN LAND.

Illustrations.—The Way out Sailing Expedition Terminated—A Regular Brick—The Ancient Game of Leap-Frog—A Five-Barred Beat—Sam's Primer—Sam's Unlucky Shot—Sam's Chicken—Sam Restoring the Game—[illegible]—Sam's Bird Adding Insult to Injury.

NEW-YORK COSMOPOLITAN.

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Literary World.

Book Notices—The Works of G. P. R. James—Books Received, &c., &c.

Chronicle of the Day.

Congress—Cuba—New Territories—Suppressed [illegible]—Wet-clouds in Europe—The Atlantic Telegraph—Railroads in the United States, &c., &c.

The Omnibus.

Ride in the Omnibus—Passengers' Chit-chat—Great Speed of the Omnibus in a Flying Trip Around the World—Letter from an American Artist in Brussels—That Old, Old Song, or Maturo's Philosophy—Anecdotes of Children—Letter from Wilkins Micawber to Pecksniff.

The Metropolis.

Abbott's Egyptian Museum—The Ramsey Exhibition—City Items—Success of the "Great Republic."

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY. Illustrated.

THE MINSTREL LOVER'S SERENADE. [illegible]

COMIC HITS AT THE TIMES. Illustrated.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

We call upon James Gordon Bennett, Esq., to read this number of the GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY, and then say, if he can, "that we have no Magazine literature in this country."

What magazine has published for years an article of the value of "Caius Julius Cæsar?" The grand portrait of [illegible] was published in this number. We pronounce the most remarkable literary CONTRIBUTION ever issued in an American magazine, and the best published in this country for twenty years. As a story of thrilling interest and graphic as well as accurate maritime descriptions, "Morgiana Lane" is equal to the best productions of Cooper; and for the whole table of contents, we claim an excellence unsurpassed by any similar [illegible] [illegible] taken any unfair or [illegible] public opinion in favor of our magazine [illegible] expense of others. What we have to say we say under our own signatures. We have started the GREAT REPUBLIC Monthly with the [illegible] of elevating American Literature and Art, by catering to the great popular taste, and how cordially our efforts are appreciated the triumphant success of the first number fully evinces. The public—the great public—will buy the "Great Republic," and so long as our efforts meet their approval we care not for the unjust criticisms of the small clique of hirelings whose aim is to advance [illegible] with that of their masters—the PEOPLE.

PUBLISHED THIS TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 18, 1859, at 9 o'clock, at and after which hour it will be for sale by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & BROTHERS, No. 14 Ann-st.; HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, No. 23 Ann-st.; H. DEXTER, [illegible] Nassau-st.; And the entire trade throughout the United States and Canadas.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Publishers. Specimen Copies sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents.

Terms.—Single copies 25 cents; yearly subscriptions, one copy, $3; two copies, $5; three copies, $6; four copies, $8; and five copies or over, to the same club, $2 each.

OAKSMITH & CO., Publishers, Nos. 112 and 114 William-st., New-York.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1859.

[illegible]

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning—[illegible]

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—[illegible]

The WEEKLY TIMES—[illegible]

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

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[illegible] NEW THEATER—O'NEIL THE REBEL—[illegible].

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATER—KIT CARSON—[illegible]—[illegible].

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WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible] MINSTRELS.

PALACE GARDEN—THE CIRCUS TROUPE.

BROADWAY, NEAR BLEECKER-STREET—[illegible].

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Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European mails by the *Africa*, leave for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 19, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 9 o'clock A.M.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The death of Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, was announced in Congress yesterday, and, consequently, very little public business was done. In the Senate, previous to the eulogies on such occasions, Mr. SEWARD offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the palm-oil trade on the Coast of Africa. The Committee on Territories were instructed, on motion of Mr. SHIELDS, to inquire into the expediency of organizing that portion of the original Territory of Minnesota lying west of the present State. A petition was presented from various agents of steamship lines between New-York and Europe, which was referred to the Committee on Post Roads, praying for a modification of the law relative to exportations. The joint resolution providing for the reinstatement of Commodore STEWART to his former position in the Navy was called up, on motion of Mr. HALE, and passed, 37 to 14. Friday of each week was appointed for the consideration of private bills. A debate, lasting upwards of an hour, took place on a motion to take from the table the resolution directing the Finance Committee to report a bill to limit the expenditures of the Government within the revenue. The matter was not disposed of. In the House a resolution was adopted that during the coming two weeks the House will hold evening sessions for general debate. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, made an effort to have Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week set apart for [illegible], but it failed. The [illegible] Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad [illegible] adverse action with [illegible] to the [illegible] of that enterprise. They [illegible] all propositions looking to its immediate construction, having only the resolution offered by Mr. [illegible], of Kentucky, that "it is impolitic to embark in the construction of any road at this time."

Very little of public interest occurred in the Legislature yesterday. The Senate passed a joint resolution requiring our Representatives in Congress to oppose any increase in the rates of postage. The bill to punish prize fighting was also passed. In the Assembly notice was given of intention to introduce a bill providing for the payment of one dollar per day compensation to petit jurors in this City, and five dollars additional fees to the Clerks of Courts for each cause tried by Jury. Mr. WILSON gave notice of his intention to introduce three bills—one requiring a report from the Superintendent of the Banking Department, within one year, of unclaimed deposits in the Savings Banks for the past ten years; another requiring that Senators and Assemblymen must be residents of the Districts for which they are elected, and the other providing a method for calling a convention for the amendment of the Charter of this City. Mr. TUTHILL had unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Commerce the bill to repeal the act for the removal of Quarantine, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

From the statement of a passenger on board the schooner *North West*, by the arrival of which at Boston we were put in possession of the fact of a successful revolution having been inaugurated in Hayti against the Emperor SOULOUQUE, we learn further interesting particulars. The main features of the movement are as represented in the dispatch published yesterday morning. The Republic was publicly proclaimed on the 23d of December, and Gen. JEFFRARD was named Provisional President. The Constitution had been signed by the authorities of the principal cities before-mentioned as having joined the movement.

According to the latest intelligence from New-Mexico, the alleged peace with the Navajo Indians seems to rest on a very unstable basis. The armistice agreed upon does not provide for the surrender of the murderers of Major BROOKS' servant, which has previously been insisted upon, and both the Superintendent of Indian Affairs and the Commander of the Military Department say they will consent to no peace on such terms. They require the return of all property taken, both public and private, and the establishment of a line east of which the Indians cannot advance, either for tilling the soil or for grazing stock.

The long-mooted question, "Can a civil action for libel be maintained against a corporation?" was decided negatively yesterday by the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of Quigley against the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co. The Court reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court at Baltimore.

WILLIAM KENNEDY, the sole survivor of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, of this port, arrived here several days since from Boston, which port he reached by the bark *Azor*, from Fayal. He was recognized by the person through whose instrumentality he was shipped (Mr. DOWDLE) as the "boy" whose name was entered on the articles as "PATRICK KENNEDY." The owners of the ship, and the agents of the insurers, have held long conversations with KENNEDY, but they have failed to elicit any very intelligible account of the disaster, owing to his extreme ignorance of sea life. The main facts of the shipwreck, however, as previously published, are adhered to, including the story of his being 27 days on the wreck, during which he subsisted on fish that were washed on the raft, while he obtained water by holding up his shoes when it rained. The last of the four men who perished on his raft, he says, attempted to bite a piece out of his leg while [illegible] starvation.

The Board of Aldermen, last evening, considered the report of the Special Committee appointed to examine the [illegible] Levy for 1859. Part of the report was [illegible] of amendments—all of them increasing the [illegible] Levy—were adopted, and the Board adjourned to Thursday. Nothing was done in relation to the City Inspector.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman CORNELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Comptroller to report by what authority the [illegible] portion of the Battery is used for ferry purposes, and what amount of rent is paid for the [illegible]. The same gentleman offered a resolution directing the Comptroller to advertise the lease of a ferry to run from the Battery to Staten Island; referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. Councilman PLATT offered resolutions [illegible] in view the removal of the stands around the markets, and also one directing an inquiry into the expediency of removing Washington Market to a more convenient locality on the North [illegible], which were referred to the appropriate Committee. Councilman VAN TINE submitted a resolution [illegible] the appointment of a Special Committee which should [illegible] by Councilman [illegible]. [illegible] Committee appointed to consider Mr. HARDEN'S claim to the seat in the Board, awarded to Mr. PINTO, was laid on the table.

The Coroner's Inquest was commenced yesterday [illegible] Ward. The evidence [illegible] JOHN GLASS, one [illegible] very soon after the [illegible] who fired the fatal shots. JAMES [illegible], the popular constable of the Sixth Ward—he was elected at the last charter election—was arrested yesterday forenoon, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. The body of OWENS, the murdered man, was yesterday given in charge of his friends and will, to-day, be interred in Greenwood. Mr. DECKER, the proprietor of the house No. 21 Elm-street, is lying very low at the City Hospital, and only the slightest hope is entertained of his recovery. The inquest will be resumed at 9 o'clock this morning at the Sixth Ward Station-house.

The two English convicts who arrived here a few days ago on the *Washington*, and who told Mayor TIEMANN they would have to return to their former profession (they were burglars) if they were not provided with food, have been sent back to England by the Mayor, at the expense of the owners of the *Washington*.

The New-York Typographical Society celebrated the 153d anniversary of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S birthday last night by a ball and supper at NIBLO'S. At the supper, Mayor TIEMANN presided, and several pleasant speeches were made. The affair passed off very agreeably.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "American Social Life." After sketching its elements, he showed where we as a people are deficient in the cultivation of that sociability which characterizes the people of France and Germany, and in conclusion urged the necessity of Christianity cultivating this spirit. The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by the Hon. DAVID PAUL BROWN, on "Stratford-on-Avon."

A destructive fire occurred last night, at No. 68 Duane-street, the loss by which is estimated at $30,000. The particulars will be found elsewhere.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge RUSSELL presiding, although it was the commencement of the third week of the term, very little business was transacted. ANGELO TEFFANI was convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, and sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Similar punishment was awarded to JOHN V. DUCLOSE, who pleaded guilty to stealing Mr. CURLEY'S bay horse, worth $250. CHAS. MILLER, for stealing nine fancy fowls, was sent for punishment to the Penitentiary. The evidence against BARNEY McGORY, for stealing 800 lbs. of sheet lead, was slight, and the Jury not agreeing, he was set at liberty, with the liability to future arrest hanging over him, like the sword of Damocles.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,800 bales, at steady prices. Flour, Wheat and Corn were in demand and were dearer. Provisions and Groceries exhibited considerable animation and buoyancy. The movements in other branches of trade were unimportant.

### The President and Cuba.

In the ordinary walks of commerce it is common for the party who desires to become the purchaser of a rare or costly article, to observe a certain prudence in approaching the holder thereof. If he takes any pains at all in carrying out his design, it is rather with the object of concealing than of publishing his anxiety to buy. And this obviously circumspect rule will equally apply to transactions out of the ordinary channels of mere commerce. The anxiety of the purchaser is pretty certain to lead to the reluctance of the seller, and to enhance the cost of the coveted article.

Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, however, is not a commercial man. He has a soul above buttons, and does not pretend to apply common business rules to the affairs of this commercial country, even when he meditates so gigantic a bargain as the purchase of the Island of Cuba. He professes to desire the acquisition of that colony; and he professes so loudly, so determinedly, and so incessantly, as to create the impression that he is only at his old tricks of evasion and duplicity again, and that, in truth, he only cares to make a little splash in the waters of notoriety, prior to hanging himself out to dry in the obscure repose which awaits him at the close of his present highly uncongenial career. It may, indeed, fairly be doubted whether the President really cares at all about the possession of Cuba by the United States. He is probably looking at the possible popularity of such an idea, and that is enough for him. Considerations of honesty, expediency or courtesy in the matter do not appear to trouble his venerable head. With the simple object (whatever it may be) which presents itself to his mind under the guise of the four letters which spell Cuba, he sets out to plod through everything that may be in his way, even though he has to wade, up to the neck, in the millions of dollars he prates about so glibly. But, we fear that, like the philosopher who, while gazing at the stars, fell into the water, Mr. BUCHANAN'S ardor will be a little damped before he succeeds in overcoming the reluctance of Spain to meet the views of so over-anxious a buyer; and that both his Cuba scheme and himself will speedily fall through helplessly. The President has rushed out into the refreshing atmosphere of Cuba like a rocket. We imagine he will come down before long very like the adjective contrivance which belongs to that engine of ephemeral brilliancy.

The acquisition of Cuba by the United States is not a new idea with this paper. The TIMES has frequently recounted the advantages, both to this country, to Cuba, and to Spain herself, which would inevitably accrue from the junction of that Island with this Confederation, provided the union could be effected with perfect fairness, and with the full consent of both parties to the transfer. But we cannot insist upon buying that which the lawful owner will not sell. Mr. BUCHANAN appears to think that the mere willingness on the part of the United States to pay so much as a hundred millions of dollars for Cuba, renders Spain's refusal to treat at this enormous figure a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of Spain. We cannot view the matter in such a light. Spain declares herself indisposed to part with Cuba, for any amount of money that Mr. BUCHANAN'S exuberant fancy—fancy man though he may be—can imagine. The babble, therefore, about one hundred millions of dollars amounts to no more than if, instead, a sum of three cents, or another of a hundred billions of dollars were named, especially in view of the present condition of the National Treasury. The Island is not for sale.

But more than this. The President and his friends, in seeking to place at the disposal of the Executive an imaginary sum of thirty millions of dollars, as an installment against a future equally delusive hundred millions or more, for the purchase of Cuba, are behaving with the extreme of discourtesy, and even of insolence, towards Spain. Mr. BUCHANAN, in his latest official effusion, makes special mention of the summary course which he would adopt in the event of any foreign Powers taking liberties with the domestic policy of the United States; and yet, in distinct opposition to the course which he there lays down for himself, he continues to advertise, in the most offensive manner, his intention to insist on purchasing of Spain what Spain has declared she will not sell. If we reverse the case, and imagine that the Government of Spain were similarly to ignore our social prejudices, and to outrage our national pride, it will not be difficult to conceive the form in which the popular indignation of this country would find expression. Indeed, a contemporary published, yesterday, a letter from some individual in London, mentioning an intention on the part of the British Government to acquire Maine by purchase, or, in the [illegible] with that State, by force. This [illegible] would, of course, only excite ridicule here; but, if such a project were seriously entertained by Lord DERBY'S cabinet, the magniloquent indignation which Mr. BUCHANAN would assume for the occasion can be readily imagined. The course of the President and his friends, then, is one alike insulting to Spain and unworthy of the United States. To presume on our superiority of force over that of Spain is only to prove our inferiority in the qualities which make a people great. To attempt to cast upon another and a weaker Power indignities to which we ourselves would not submit, is to degrade ourselves rather than to debase the nation which is the object of our insult.

We quite concede the two important facts, that it would be desirable to possess Cuba, and that the only proper way of obtaining the island will be by purchase. But, while it necessarily requires the cooperation of two parties to effect a bargain, it should at least be an object with us to acquire the Island which we seek to obtain, as economically as possible. This purpose we must hopelessly defeat if we continually cry out in all the market-places of the world that we must have Cuba at any cost, and are prepared to pay any money that Spain may be minded to ask for it. Even Cuba might cost too much. The Government, therefore, would better serve its object by decent patience than by violent haste and unseemly rudeness. The purchase of Cuba may, and no doubt will, be attained by-and-by; but we confess that we are not among those who permit themselves to expect that so delicate, and at the same time so important, an undertaking can be managed by Mr. BUCHANAN.

### Health of the City—The Inspectorship.

If suffering long be in any sense an equivalent for long-suffering, that Christian grace must be fairly predicated of the people of this City. The ineffable assurance with which their chosen servants, when their period of service has expired, and successors appear to replace them, snap their corrupt fingers in the faces of an astounded constituency, and defy law, authority and popular opinion, is certainly the most gratifying tribute which private vice could by any possibility pay to public virtue. We exult unreasonably that here, in contrast with other Republics, our revolutions are silently wrought at the ballot-box; whereas the fact is the agents we elevate to office by that pacific means, it requires a resolution to eject and replace. Indeed, if the most conclusive proof of a revolutionary state of affairs be the necessity of declaring a "state of siege," one office after another of our City Government is in that condition every year, to the fatal disturbance of our political machinery. It is so at the present moment with the City Inspectorship. The actual occupant of that post was chosen, by popular vote, to serve for three years; the term expiring on the 1st of Jan. 1859. The old charter, under which he was elected, declared that he could only hold the position until the expiration of his term; and accordingly, his incumbency since that epoch is clearly an act of usurpation. In the new charter of 1857, enacted with direct purpose to eject him and such as he from their places, it was provided that their successors, appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the Aldermen, should hold over beyond their time, until the appointment of successors. This provision Mr. MORTON thinks proper to apply to himself; and persists in filling, not administering, the office. In this course he is sustained by the Counsel to the Corporation, who furnishes the requisite legal opinion to order; and by the Board of Aldermen, who resolutely determine that the appointing power shall not take effect. Mr. MORTON, in defiance of the letter and the spirit of laws, the validity of which, though for a time ridiculously questioned, is now settled by the final appellate tribunals, is in his small way attempting a repetition of the FERNANDO WOOD revolution of 1857.

That the City Inspectorship has not fulfilled for three years past any of the objects of its creation, is a record legible in the returns of mortality; in the opinions of a unanimous medical faculty; in the condition of the streets; in the utter disregard of all domestic sanitary safeguards, which it has been within the power of the bureau to establish. We have walked through mire, and dust, and filth: among reeking death and foul pestilence. Parents in alarm cry out at the frightful mortality of children; and they can only be told by the physicians that such fatal result is the inevitable consequence of the municipal impurity. At the end of each week, as we read the bill of mortality, we demand, How is it that in this great seaboard metropolis, washed on all sides by rapid waters, ventilated by the free admission of sea-air and the descending winds of the Highlands, supplied with the matchless water of the Croton, and with peculiar advantages for drainage—irrigation, if need be—and cheap purgation, the ratio of deaths should so far exceed that of other populous cities? Why is it that *one* in *twenty-seven* of our citizens perishes every year; while in Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, *one* in *forty-two* is the ordinary average; and elsewhere the proportion is still smaller?

Skill, common-sense and history, have one reply. The condition of the City *streets*, of City houses, is so unspeakably bad; the want of hygienic knowledge, of the precautionary rules of health, of what constitutes, in short, the elements of modern sanitary reform, in the proper department, is so extreme, as to utterly counteract and defeat the otherwise peculiar advantages of the City. Science assures us that for the last seven years 9,098 people have died here yearly, *needlessly*, simply for the want of the commonest sanitary provisions; an aggregate of 63,686 lives laid at the door of the City Inspector, who has spent mounds of money, and has done nothing. And history advises us that when a medical man did occupy the post, the frightful ratio of death reached no such appalling figure; that the people had not to contend for life, at once with the costly exactions of a City residence, and with the pestilent and lurking sickness to which *municipal* remissness exposed them. With this showing before us there would seem to be but one issue. Had we no knowledge of the man MORTON, we should surely presuppose that he would shudder at the terrible responsibility these facts heaped upon a negligent officer; that day and night he would employ his multiplied agencies and resources to battle the destroyer of the people; that should he discover any failure of success in his own scientific incompetency, he would shrink with horror from retaining his useless place a day. And yet the contrary of all this is the fact. MORTON and mortality are allies. He gloats over the growing list of the dying. Surrounded with the scum and refuse of back-stairs politicians and dependants, holding subordinate positions of inactivity, he hails the swelling tide of death, with apparently infinite self-satisfaction; and labors to discover some abuse of law that shall prolong his reckless [illegible].

[illegible] by the public outcry, [illegible] endeavored to awake some spark of humanity and life-saving energy in the Incumbent. He tried in vain. The Inspector was alike inaccessible to shame and pity. The only alternative was to await the close of his worthless term, when it would be possible to reform the office; and accordingly in the annual message, we find the Mayor congratulating the Common Council on the prospect of a new order of things, engaging to nominate at once a skillful medical gentleman to fill the place. This promise he has kept in nominating Dr. S. CONANT FOSTER, as City Inspector. The nomination is understood to meet the approbation of the large body of the medical faculty. There is no word of objection to urge against the candidate; and in the same sanguine temper we have already presupposed, we might imagine the Aldermen would be all solicitude to eject the man who, ghoul-like, has lived on the slaughter of their constituents, and to inaugurate another from whom the people may anticipate some chance for health and life. The supposition is as vain as the other. The Aldermen are fully aware of the entire merits of the case; they know that while they debate hundreds are dying, within rifle-shot of their chamber, of that loathsome disease, a worthless City Inspector; and they know what the laws require and command. Yet they have evidently resolved to set every consideration of law, humanity, and right, aside; and in deference to the promptings of factious politics, retain MORTON in place, and save his myrmidons. Their action can have no other meaning. Should they persist, it will be well to have it understood where the accountability rests, and that in the Fathers of the City is revived the legend of the Old Man of the Mountain, whose assassins slew and made waste the people, or the story of that French king who shot down his subjects from a window of his palace.

### A Sensible Diplomatist.

Our diplomatic service is not precisely the strongest point of our public organization. The Legations of the United States in foreign parts are commonly, and not unjustly, regarded less as the outposts of the active political army than as the Chelsea Hospital or Hotel des Invalides of public men. Distinguished partisans are sent abroad by the successful chief of their party, either to keep them out of harm's way at home, or to afford them a period of repose after the fatigues of the canvass. It is not, therefore, surprising that small regard should generally be paid by the President, in his distribution of diplomatic favors, to the special qualifications of one or another man for one or another post. Where all are intended to do nothing, it matters little to what particular Castle of Indolence any particular individual may be sent. An idler from Iowa may as well waste his time in Madrid as in Constantinople, in Paris as in London. That respectable Americans traveling abroad should be forced to blush for their country when they find it represented here by a drunkard in the corner of a public hotel, and there by a swindler in a third-rate "hell;" or that, where these intenser mortifications are spared to us, we should find our more intelligent and creditable envoys vexed and harassed by a perpetual struggle with the *res angusta domi*, and vainly endeavoring to simulate the splendid position of a first-class Power on the income of a Turkish *chargé*, or a Russian secretary; these are matters of slight importance to any Administration, when compared with the trouble and danger of any attempt to make the people at large understand how much their country's reputation and influence depend upon the manner and the men of its foreign agencies.

And the day is probably still remote which will see the establishment of a distinct diplomatic service in this country, with members trained to the duties of their position, and fitted in all respects to make their foreign sojourn at once useful and honorable to the nation. We must, therefore, accept the misfortunes of our present system, and make the best of them by bestowing our special commendation upon such representatives of the United States as show any aptitude or disposition to avail themselves of the opportunities of their official residence abroad for the instruction of their constituencies at home. For this reason alone, were the paper itself much less interesting and sensible than it is, we should call attention to a letter which we publish to-day, from our Minister at Berlin (Mr. WRIGHT) to a friend in Indiana. The private correspondence of American Envoys has not been in very good odor since the days in which one DANIELS—of Virginia, we believe—who had been sent to recover his health at Turin, favored some newspaper in the Old Dominion with a vulgar and tipsy libel upon the Court and the people of Sardinia. Mr. WRIGHT'S epistle is of a very different stamp.

This gentleman's *début* in Berlin was not altogether fortunate. He was abused by newspaper correspondents for giving cold-water dinner parties, and for offering boiled hominy to the majesty of Prussia. But the effect of these ridiculous stories (for the circulation of which the general character of our Diplomatic corps must be held responsible) has gradually given way before the quiet and intelligent course of Mr. WRIGHT; and this letter will confirm the good opinion already entertained of him as a dignified and clear-sighted man, who puts his position to the best uses he can find for it.

Mr. WRIGHT has learned in Germany to appreciate the enormous importance of practical science in the development of national wealth, and also to appreciate the melancholy deficiency of our own countrymen in this great essential of modern progress and prosperity. Instead of flourishing the flag of freedom, and casting the crowns of the "effete monarchies" at the feet of the Genius of Columbia, Mr. WRIGHT tells the good people of his native State that they have not done one-half so much for their magnificent territory as many a petty German province has achieved, and that they are ignorantly allowing themselves to be distanced in the race of national success. The *sermon may be laid to heart by other States* of the Union as well, for the times are coming in which the desultory and incoherent development of our vast resources must give way to action more scientific and systematic, if we are to hold the place we have rather drifted into than won among the nations.

The immense additions which during the last ten years have been made to the wealth of the world, stimulated into use by the perpetual activity of advancing science, are quickening the oldest countries of the earth into a new vitality, and opening in every direction new regions to power and to progress. With a world "going ahead" in precisely the same directions with ourselves, it is time for us to think somewhat less of "expansion and annexation," and a good deal more of making the most of what we really now possess, and have very imperfectly put to profitable uses.

### Our Last Arcadian.

After all we are not so bad as we seem here in this great glittering, sordid, sharp-witted Gotham. The world, indeed, is too much with us, and steals away the bloom and freshness of too many hearts; the doubting fiend whose fatal speed Mrs. KEMBLE, in one of her sweetest poems, has so feelingly deplored, o'ertakes too soon the youth of many a generous spirit; and thousands of us daily mourn the vanished age of happy illusions and of simple, credulous faith in all our fellow men. But in the wide waste there still is a tree, and a bird in the solitude singing. Few dream of this Arcadian island in the City's midst; and many may, perhaps, be surprised when we tell them that the one pure home of unsophisticated innocence still left to us is Tammany Hall; the one guileless young Rasselas of an unbelieving, evil-thinking, much-suspecting race, the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, Member of Congress and bulwark of the regular Democracy. Yet so it is.

On Saturday last the House of Representatives at Washington went into Committee of the Whole to consider an act for the codification of our revenue laws. This subject, we need hardly say, belongs rather to the domain of commerce than to that of politics, and was therefore little calculated to attract the attention of Congress; the chief business of which enlightened body is well understood to be the avoidance of all real business whatever, as its chief delight is the discussion of issues dear to the hearts of Mississippi postmasters, and precious in the eyes of ladies who adorn the lobby.

It would probably have slipped quietly away into the limbo appropriated to such stupidly practical matters, had not Mr. GIDDINGS, of Ohio, suddenly remembered that all our revenues are collected upon imports by sea, that the sea washes the coasts of no less than nine slaveholding American States, and consequently that the negro question was fairly before the House. Thanks to this presence of mind on the part of the venerable statesman from Ohio, the "codification of the revenue laws" was forthwith honored with a salvo of speeches. Mr. GIDDINGS denounced the Democracy, reviled the Dutch who brought slaves to Virginia two hundred and fifty years ago, and hurled the usual "foul scorn" at the Southern oligarchy. A valiant Democrat from Ohio rejoined; other legislators "counted themselves in," and the fray became a *mêlée*. Nothing in all this, the reader will say, to astonish the public mind, and certainly less than nothing of an absolutely Arcadian tendency. Certainly not, but mark the conclusion. As the debate died away, dinner, we presume, approaching, Mr. COCHRANE rose and closed the discussion by expressing "his amazement that the Slavery question should be brought into the House *apropos* of a proposal to codify the revenue laws." Suppose Mr. COCHRANE sincere, and what are we to think of the primitive community in which he has been politically reared?

Mr. COCHRANE and Tammany are assuredly the remnant of those innocents whom Herod slaughtered. The ingenious Oxford clerk, who found a text for a sermon on non-jurors in the book of Job, has been long since outdone by our orators of Pro and Anti-Slavery. From a proposal to modify the rates of postage to an appropriation for buying patent paper-folders, there is no imaginable subject that will not find these gentlemen abundantly in topics for sensation eloquence on the one theme of their thoughts. That Mr. COCHRANE should have lived so long, and seen so much of Congress without learning this elementary fact, is a sufficient reason for changing the venerable ensign of Tammany's Pewter Mug. That tap-house of empire must henceforth be known by the good old innkeeper's name (slyly significant to his thoughtless guests) of "The Green Man." And the proceedings of the Sachems, whenever Mr. COCHRANE shall hereafter favor them with the light of his countenance, should be opened with choral singing of the noble air "With Verdure Clad."

### Spoiling the Park.

The *Journal of Commerce* says it is "not disposed to be sentimental over the trees and grass which make the Park an oasis in the business Sahara of down town," and then proceeds to be as sentimental as possible over this "little green spot where so many generations of Gothamites have sported in their youth," &c. But these sentimental sobbings over the green spots which have been converted into hard pavements and business thoroughfares are very natural to people of a conservative turn of mind, who are always bewailing any changes which do not happen to benefit their own property. Many a pleasant little spot of greenery and blossoming trees, and many a productive cabbage garden, have had to yield to the exigencies of commerce and the spread of population.

There are plenty of old people who can remember when everywhere above the City Hall were green fields, orchards and pleasant country seats, and it is very natural that they should lament the great change that has come over the face of the island on which this great City is spreading itself. Forty years ago there were no stores in the neighborhood of the Park; it was surrounded by private dwellings, which derived their value, in a great degree, from their vicinage to this "oasis." The greater part of the business of the City was transacted then below Fulton-street, and no inconveniences were experienced from having so great a space taken out of the very heart of the City and set apart for grass and trees. But it is a long time since there has been a dwelling house near the Park, and the generations of Gothamites who once walked on the grass, and reposed beneath the willows and sycamores, have yielded to the force of circumstances, and moved miles away up town.

Neither they, nor their descendants have any need of the Park, a much larger and better place of rustic recreation having been provided for them, at great cost, by the City. The trees in the Park are wormy and a nuisance; the grass, what little there is of it, is dusty, and fenced in so that it cannot be enjoyed by anybody; and the open paths, for lack of proper paving, are too muddy when it is wet, and too dusty when it is dry, to be of any service. The Park has been spoilt, we admit, or it is to be, by carrying Beekman-street through the lower end; and what will be left after this truncating process will not be worth preserving. There will be nothing to do but to spoil it still more by cutting down the trees, removing the fences, laying a suitable pavement, and throwing it open to the use of the people, who greatly need the relief it will afford to the pressure of travel just at this point. In spoiling the Park we shall greatly improve the City, and render the open space around the City Hall more beneficial, in a sanitary point of view, than it is now.

The sentimentalists who bewail every [illegible] of commerce upon the green spots of the City will have to hang their harps [illegible] upon the willows in the Park, for they will not be permitted to stand there much longer. [illegible] which the Journal of Commerce thinks so charming in the Park, we have never been able to enjoy—though we have excellent opportunities for doing so, owing to the incessant roar of omnibus wheels, and the rattling of carriages generally; and as to the "emerald twinkling on the grass," the most vigorous fancy would fail to discover anything of the kind under the dust which veils from the natural eye all the emerald tints which should be the property of the grass in the Park. We do not wonder that our commercial contemporary should so "babble of green fields," for the atmosphere of Water-street being redolent of coal-tar and bilge-water, must sharpen the sense of desire, and awake a longing for rural sights and smells. But a few moments' personal observation would be sufficient to satisfy the most earnest advocate of the City Hall Park that it does not afford those rustic delights which all men covet, and none more than the weary denizens of dusty streets. There are plenty of up-town parks for all lovers of nature, and the Central Park, where the whole City may enjoy the pleasures of shady groves and emerald grass-plots, such as they can never enjoy in the miscalled Park.

### Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—A new play is always an interesting event at this establishment. It gathers together the loose fragments of the literary world as if by natural laws, and imposes an audience at once interesting and critical. There was something more than the usual demonstrations last night, when Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S drama, called "The Veteran; or, France and Algeria," was presented for the first time. The principal part devolving on Mr. WALLACK, Sr., who has not accepted a new role for many years, much curiosity as well as expectation was of course excited. There was something kindly in the title, or at all events in the ideas it suggested, for Mr. WALLACK assuredly is a veteran of whom the profession may well feel proud, and towards whom there is but one common sentiment of kindliness. [illegible] the play. [illegible] the wild [illegible] of his disposition or the [illegible] insolence of his bearing. There is no effort at large tribulation, or impossible heroism. All that Mr. LESTER WALLACK has essayed to depict, Mr. WALLACK realizes, namely a gentleman of the Colonel Newcome order, who loves the young people of his family with wholeness of heart and singleness of purpose; a blundering guardian, worthy gentleman and brave soldier. [illegible] the present day. [illegible] only be imitated. [illegible] Mr. WALLACK'S well-bred gallantry and [illegible] simplicity of honest purpose, were illustrated and exhibited with happy truth and fidelity, and without the slightest admixture of that indifferent quality of stage rank called dignity. He was the Colonel so palpably in his lightest moments as though he had been at a Court-martial. [illegible] of a noble race of men not at all scarce in the world. It is, we think, one of the [illegible] many a long day.

The plot of the "Veteran" is very simple, and [illegible] the introduction of a variety of picturesque and military spectacles. [illegible] we doubt if the habitues have ever seen anything equal to that of the Zouaves [illegible]. The whole thing is bold, and [illegible] marvel of mechanical skill. Of a different kind but equally excellent, is the tableau of the last act, showing the Zouave with band, vivandieres, [illegible] and last, but not least, their Drum-major, [illegible] with startling audacity (to conserve Ideas) by Mr. [illegible]. There are many other points that deserve special attention; every act, in fact, forms a picture of some sort, which may be enjoyably [illegible]. A better mounted piece it has not been our fortune to witness. The scenery is superb; the dresses costly, appropriate and picturesque, and the [illegible] military and Arabian adjuncts all that could be desired.

The piece is written with much liveliness of style; the first and second acts are quite brilliant; [illegible] romantic element retards the progress of the dialogue; then we have downright farce [illegible] with the mysterious [illegible]. With the hasty consideration that a single performance enables us to give to this piece, we are disposed to regard it as one of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S most successful efforts. It accomplishes the double object of satisfying the eye and pleasing the ear; there is a liberal admixture of good comedy [illegible] effective melodramatic construction.

The cast was excellent, Mr. LESTER WALLACK playing the Veteran's son as no one in this country can attempt to play it. Mrs. HOEY as *Aminah*, one of those interesting pagans who always persist in saving the lives of good-looking Christians, gave remarkable prominence to a part not especially inviting to a lady of her talents, and was dressed with that faultless elegance for which this lady is remarkable. Miss MARY GANNON as *Blanche* was excellent, and Mr. BROUGHAM great, as he always is.

The "Veteran" was received with much favor, and will doubtless enjoy a profitable run. It needs a certain amount of curtailing; the performance did not terminate, last night, until 12 o'clock.

MUSICAL.—Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, one of the first artists of our City, has organized a system of public piano-forte instruction, to which he desires to call attention. He establishes to-day, at [illegible], a series of classes, under his special supervision and direction. Every pupil will receive the advantage of his direct instruction, and will have an opportunity also of playing in concert with other [illegible]. To the masses the principal recommendation will be that for a small sum they can secure the tuition in a desirable way of one of the most talented of pianists and composers now in America.

### The Return of English Convicts.

THE OWNERS OF THE WASHINGTON PAY THEIR EXPENSES.

The two English convicts—giving their names as HENRY RICHARDS and WILLIAM SMITH—who were landed here a few days since from the ship *Washington*, have been compelled to take their journey across the water over again. It will be remembered that they called upon Mayor TIEMANN shortly after their arrival, and represented to him that they had no money, and that, unless assistance or work was speedily furnished them, they would be obliged to do something desperate—the intimation having reference to professionally operating upon the [illegible] and [illegible] of mercantile warehouses and private residences. In short, the two men confessed that they were old London burglars; that they had followed this dangerous profession for years in the English metropolis; that they had been inmates of penal institutions in the Old World; and that they had been *sent here to rid London* of their unwelcome presence. They were sent here, they said, by the "Discharged Prisoner's Aid Society," whose head-quarters are at No. 118 Pall Mall. The Mayor sent them to Mr. CASSERLY, at the office of the Commissioners of Emigration, with instructions to take immediate measures for their transportation to England. Mr. CASSERLY laid the matter before the officers of the *Washington*, informing them of the commands of the Mayor. The officers protested strongly against being obliged to take the men back at their own expense to Liverpool, claiming that they had received them on board their vessel in ignorance of their previous character. The protest was unavailing, and the two men were placed in the *Neptune* and started on their way back again. The owners of the *Washington* were made to pay the board bill of the convicts during their stay in the City and their passage by the *Neptune*.

PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—We have been requested to insert the following:

Parties sending letters to our care for their friends on this expedition, will insure their being forwarded by addressing them to care of our firm, instead of our senior, who is temporarily absent.

WM. W. [illegible] & CO., New-York.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.—The probabilities in relation to the length of time Mr. MORTON will [illegible] whether the Mayor [illegible] forced to withdraw the [illegible], and whether, if [illegible] the Board, he will take the responsibility of turning Mr. MORTON out, and [illegible], are seriously canvassed by the [illegible] who are personally interested in the matter, [illegible] daily in and around the City Hall and the Hall of Records. Mr. MORTON's friends—those employed by him—are confident that he is safe, and that consequently they are safe, for a long time to come, so far as the Board of Aldermen is concerned. They ridicule the idea that Dr. FOSTER, even if inclined, would be able to outbid Mr. MORTON in the matter of the distribution of the patronage of the office among the members of the Board. The only thing they fear is that the Mayor, believing Mr. MORTON to be at the bottom of the Board's delay, may [illegible] that portion of the new charter bearing upon Mr. MORTON's case, that he will feel warranted in [illegible] and risking the opinion of the Courts upon the matter, should Mr. MORTON be disposed to [illegible] the matter there. There was a very faint [illegible] that the subject would be called up in the Board of Aldermen last evening, but, in accordance with [illegible], it was not touched. The question, however, is to be kept open by a committee of the Board, [illegible] will probably require time [illegible] the matter thoroughly, and [illegible] report. It is stated that the Mayor has received [illegible] from Drs. [illegible], FOSTER, [illegible], VAN BUREN, SMITH and STONE, commending the nomination of Dr. FOSTER.

THE PEWTER MUG AND THE IVY GREEN.—There is a rich comedy [illegible] sitting upon the lip [illegible] brim of the Pewter Mug, as heavily as if the ale were [illegible]; the Ivy Green is vigorously agitated, and all the [illegible] of the Society of [illegible]. Even old Tammany has had one eye [illegible] for several days. What it all means they can't well make out. Why did they [illegible] Alderman GAMBLE out of the Chair? And why did they put Ex-Sheriff WILLETT in? And, again, what will GAMBLE do, now that he can no longer take the head of the table while the happy family is at its [illegible] in the Ark of the [illegible]? Will he get an Ark of his own and go [illegible] about the political flood? Or will he content, having quitted the quarter-deck, to go into the forecastle among the roughs? These are questions, the solution of which, of course, the community cares nothing at all about. But they are nevertheless of vital interest to the Pewter Mug and the Ivy Green. In connection with this subject, the "Mug" says it is noticeable that while "these outsiders" complain bitterly of the "close corporation" character which they attribute to Tammany Hall, they have allowed all the Inspectors of Election for the City to be [illegible] by "one man," which, they claim, is the same thing practically as allowing that one man to control the whole General Committee.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.—The ladies of the Home Industrial School, No. 645 Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, are compelled to make one more appeal to the benevolent in behalf of the children under their care. This very inclement weather has come upon them with nothing to feed 150 mouths but bread and water. They have hitherto been bountifully supplied with a good warm dinner by the Home for the Friendless, by whom the school is entirely supported, and who have depended on provisions sent in from the country. This year the supply has almost entirely failed, and with an empty larder they are obliged to deny the school all but the "cup of cold water" and piece of bread [illegible]. The children are of the most needy class in the City, and a warm dinner has been the only comfortable meal they have had for the day. Provisions, such as meat, rice, Indian meal, molasses, and vegetables, will be thankfully received at the school; and shoes, hosiery, or money, can be sent either to the office of the *Commercial Advertiser* or to No. 20 Brevoort-place, Tenth-street, between Broadway and University-place.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER.—GEORGE SELBY, one of the sailors belonging to the schooner *Hiram G.* [illegible], which arrived yesterday from Matanzas, died on the vessel as she was coming up the Bay. Coroner O'KEEFE, being notified, held an inquest on the body. Drs. [illegible] and [illegible] made a post-mortem examination. They found that death was caused by yellow fever, and a verdict was thus rendered. Some yellow-fever cases were reported at Matanzas when the vessel left that port, and it was there that the disease was contracted. No other persons arriving in the schooner has shown any symptoms of the disease, and it is probable that they will escape.

AN INTERESTING WORK.—The graduates of Columbia College have reason to shout Hail Columbia! at the care which their Alma Mater is taking of their [illegible]. It is stated that the Trustees of that venerable institution are about publishing a history of all the graduates of the College from the year 1758 down to the present. The work is under the charge of the Association of the Alumni, and will be supervised by Mr. J. B. VAN DUZER of this City. It will contain the [illegible] of some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, among whom are ALEXANDER HAMILTON, DE WITT CLINTON, and WASHINGTON IRVING.

ALFRED WALDRON STILL ALIVE.—The youth ALFRED WALDRON, who was so severely injured on Wednesday last, while standing on the rear platform of a Third-avenue car, by the ladder of Hose Company No. 8, will, in all probability, recover. Only one of his ribs was broken, instead of four, as originally stated. He was a card-writer at Delmonico's restaurant, corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, and was almost the sole support of his mother and five younger children.

WORKINGMEN IN AMERICA.—A Convention or Congress of "Workingmen in America," commenced its session at the Steuben House, Bowery, yesterday, when there was but little business other than the preliminaries to an organization done. The Convention is composed of delegates from various socialistic organizations throughout the country.

THE UNION BANK CASE.—We understand that Mr. GARRETT S. MOTT, who was arrested in December [illegible] suit of the Union Bank, and held to bail in $142,000, has procured the required bail and been liberated; that the suit stands for trial before a Jury; and that Mr. MOTT has sued the Bank for false imprisonment.

THE CITY GUARD BALL.—The City Guard give their annual ball at the Academy of Music this (Tuesday) evening. It promises to be a very successful affair, and the well-known character of this corps is a guarantee that every necessary arrangement will be made by the members for the comfort of their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOFF give three readings from SHAKESPEARE and DICKENS on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week, at Hope Chapel, Broadway.

## Police Reports.

LETTING THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.—Two men, giving their names as William Greason and Francis Irving, were very sanguine yesterday morning of obtaining $100, but instead of that they were taken before a Police Justice and lodged in a prison-cell. The basis of their sanguine expectations was the offer of a reward of $100 for the recovery of a carpet-bag, stolen a few days ago from the apartments of Mr. M. Miller, at No. [illegible] West Twentieth-street. The carpet-bag contained [illegible] and bonds of considerable value, $300 in Nebraska Bank bills, and a suit of clothes of medium worth. The two men named above called yesterday morning at the house of Sergeant Lefferts, of the Detective Police, and informed him that the bag and its contents could be found at No. 103 Perry-street. The Sergeant and Officer McCord went to the house some time afterwards, and there found the two men and the bag. The men demanded the promised reward of $100, and the Sergeant demanded an explanation as to how it came in their possession. This was a query unanticipated, but the men were equal to it. The bag they said was left on the front stoop of their dwelling, and they, as in duty bound, took care of it. The Sergeant did not credit their story, and so he arrested the two men on the spot. They were locked up in the Jefferson Market Jail to answer the charge.

A BLACK-AND-WHITE-THIRSTY PORTER.—William B. Fogerty is employed as a porter in the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street. Fogerty having been on a spree two or three days, found himself, yesterday forenoon, with his cash exhausted, stepping into the drinking-saloon, No. 102 West-street. He called for a hot drink, and stated frankly in advance that he had no money. The bar-keeper, John Spencer, refused to concoct the hot beverage on such terms. Fogerty became greatly enraged, drew a pistol and endeavored to shoot the bar-keeper, when the weapon was taken from him. Fogerty then drew a knife, rushed at Spencer, but the knife was also taken from him before he was able to inflict any injury upon his intended victim. The black-and-white-thirsty porter was arrested, taken before Justice Connolly and locked up to answer a charge of an attempt to kill.

A SANGUINARY BAKER.—James Keirns is a German baker, and works at the corner of Twenty-[illegible]-street and Sixth-avenue. On Saturday Keirns entered No. 124 Fourth-avenue, drew a revolver, leveled the murderous weapon at the head of a Mrs. Schofield, exclaiming, "I'll give you nigger," and fired. A woman, who was present, threw up his arm and saved the life of Mrs. Schofield—the ball lodging in the wall instead of her head, as intended. It appears that some time ago, and while in a fit of indignation, Mrs. S. had intimated that Mr. Keirns was an individual of Ethiopian extraction. The remark gave offence to Mr. K., and he sought to resent it in the manner described. The sanguinary baker was taken before Justice Kelly, and held to bail in $1,000 on a charge of felonious assault.

THE REWARD OF INTERFERENCE.—A few days since John Mahoney was assigned temporary quarters at No. 25 White-street, a house set apart for detained witnesses, to insure his attendance as a witness in a certain case when required. Mahoney managed to escape, and yesterday the doorman spotted him in Chatham-street. The doorman rearrested Mahoney, and while doing so, William Gents, a German, interfered, rescued him, and allowed him to escape. The indignant doorman pounced upon Gents and succeeded in taking him to the Tombs, before Justice Connolly. Gents was ordered to a cell, and an opportunity afforded him to reflect upon the consequences of his ill-timed interference with the officer.

RATHER AN EXPENSIVE BARGAIN.—Mrs. Esther, a German woman residing at No. [illegible]-street, a few days since, saw a splendid opportunity, as she conceived it, to [illegible] bargain by purchasing some goods from two boys. She disbursed $5, and received goods worth ten times the amount, and *à la* Mrs. Toodles, felt very jubilant over the bargain. Her self congratulations subsided very suddenly yesterday upon her arrest upon a charge of buying stolen goods. The goods it appears had been stolen from the store of Mr. Munroe, No. 341 Broadway, and the boys after being arrested "peached" upon her.

A CATTLE BROKER ARRESTED.—Anthony Goff, a cattle broker, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of constructive grand larceny. It is alleged that he sold thirty-seven head of cattle belonging to Timothy Eastman, a drover from the West, and appropriated the proceeds of the sale, $1,776, to his own use. Mr. Goff was consigned to the Tombs.

## American Antiquities.

LECTURE BY DR. DE HAAS.

The first of a series of three lectures upon the Antiquities of America was delivered on Saturday evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, by Dr. DE HAAS. The Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM occupied the chair, and introduced the speaker, alluding to his long devotion to Archæological research, and to his familiarity with the subject. Some half dozen diagrams were suspended on the walls, illustrating the formation and peculiarities of the ancient mounds or tumuli of the West and South, which formed the main feature of the lecture. Dr. HAAS came forward amid great applause. In the great valleys of the South and West, he said, far removed from the abodes of civilization, and the pathways of ordinary travel—buried in the depth of an unbroken wilderness, lay sleeping in solitary grandeur, hidden beneath the growth of centuries, vast and mysterious monumental remains of a people who had faded from the face of the earth without leaving more than a vestige of their history behind! These ruins were alike objects of wonder to the adventurous Spaniard and intrepid pioneer—the one, as he threaded his way through vast solitudes of tropical forest—the other, through the illimitable wilderness of the great West. There they had stood in solitary, desolated ruin; and there they still stood, hoary chronicles of ages long past, bewildering the imagination as it wandered in quest of their history, and builders. Who were they that erected them? Whence came, and whither went that race? When were these monuments built? how constructed? for what purpose designed? These were questions that had long been asked, but as yet had not been satisfactorily answered. The red man, who for centuries had roamed over these great plains and valleys, could say nothing concerning the origin and history of the mysterious remains which loomed up amid the solitude of the wilderness. In profound and melancholy admiration, the simple-minded savage stood before these venerable monuments, and gazed and wondered, and turned away! A favorite hypothesis with some was that the mound builders of America flourished cotemporaneously with the Ancient Egyptians. Admitting this, how very different has been their respective destinies. A better destiny had been that of the more advanced nations of the South—the builders and dwellers in the great stone cities of intertropical America, which bewildered us by their size, and mystified us with their wonderful history.

On the discovery of America by the Europeans, the most astonishing evidences of former semi-civilization were found throughout the pathway of conquest. Through the shadowy mist of the story of Anahuac *could be traced the tradition of a long line of victorious kings.* Huge monumental piles, of great antiquity, rose up on every hand. The ruined city; the *pyramid and temple; the broken column; the tryliph* and metope; the ancient military way; the *via sacra,* and consecrated *teocalli;* the accurately drawn line and tumuli of faultless symmetry and giant proportions; the most beautiful and elaborate sculpture in stone—household gods—the Lares and Penates—wrought from the finest and firmest materials; the most exquisitely worked ornaments of porphyry, turquois and other valuable stones; terra cotta of fine texture and high finish; knives of obsidian, or *itzli;* axes of granite and copper—these, with many other objects of great interest, pointed to a people who had been swallowed up in the all-absorbing past. The impulse given to the study of Archæology by the researches of RAWLINSON, LAYARD and others abroad, and by the investigations of many of our own countrymen, had had the effect of directing inquiry to the subject of our local antiquities. Hundreds, if not thousands, of these interesting memorials had already been utterly destroyed, and they must all, sooner or later, perish under the march of improvement. The lecturer glanced at the spirit of archæological research abroad—in Egypt, Nubia, Assyria, Chaldea. Nineveh and Babylon were more familiar to us, through the zeal of LAYARD and RAWLINSON, than many of the *living cities of Central Asia.* The researches of Sir HENRY RAWLINSON had placed his name high on the list of the world's benefactors. His discoveries had fully confirmed the divine record, and he had been enabled to trace, by means of monumental inscriptions, oriental history from the time of Abraham's departure from *Ur of the Chaldees* down to that of Alexander the Great, a period of two thousand years. An important fact stated by this distinguished Archæologist, at a meeting in London, was that whenever the history came in contact with that of the Jewish people, there was an absolute coincidence between these records and the details of scripture. The striking features revealed by the examination of mounds and temples had been an unprecedented quantity of terra cotta coffins. The antiquities of America, sketched from the regions of the great lakes of the north and west to Central America, and Peru on the south, and from the Atlantic on the east to the Pacific on the west. In the whole of the vast territory lying between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, and stretching from the unexplored regions of the far North to the rippling surface of the Southern Gulf, these silent and mysterious remains abounded. Spread over the immense intertropical regions, extending down into the ancient home of the Incas, we found the most wonderful vestiges of extinct civilization. The vast inter-mountain country watered by the Rio Gila, the Rio Colorado, and other large streams, abounded with these monuments, remarkable for their character, extent, and the mystery which surrounded them. At a distance of twelve hundred miles northwestward from the seat of the Aztec Empire, were found extensive remains of ancient cities. The number of mounds in the United States might safely be estimated at one hundred thousand. These were conical, pyramidal, or *spaeriform;* truncated pyramids, or terraced elevations, in the vicinity of mural remains; squares and parallelograms. They were almost invariably of earth. The animal-shaped mounds peculiar to Wisconsin were totemic, or emblematical, and not to be regarded as true antiquities. These tumuli abounded in the greatest number, and were of the largest size, in the central division of the Mississippi Valley. In the North they were generally small; in the South in some instances of great size, but less numerous. They were found in almost countless numbers along the principal tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, occupying the finest and largest bottoms, indicating that their builders were an agricultural people. They bore a strong resemblance to the mounds of tropical America, of Siberia, Tartary, and the whole of Northern Europe and Asia.

Dr. HAAS exhibited several specimens—stone arrow heads, axes, and charcoal mingled with what was supposed to be the calcined bones of human beings—which were found at the bottom of these vast mounds. A small tablet, taken from the Grave River mound, in Marshal County, Virginia, and curiously inscribed, was an object of much attraction.

## American Social Life.

LECTURE BY DR. J. G. HOLLAND.

Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, *alias* Timothy Titcomb, the well-known editor of the Springfield *Republican*, and the author of several popular works—among them *Bitter-Sweet* and *Letters to Young People*—lectured last evening before the Historical Society, on "American Social Life."

He said that on the maps we often find the words "unexplored regions" inscribed across certain tracts of country. So there are certain ideas of which we know in reality little. No one doubts that there is a character which distinguishes our social life, though as Americans we are not eminently a social people. The lecturer then analyzed the term Social Life, and showed what conditions are needed for its appropriate development. It must have the national aggregate of motion, experience and thought. Preeminently do we as Americans have this food on which to support our Social Life, for we drink from a well 6,000 fathoms deep, standing, as we do, at the end of the world's history. We have Irvings and Coopers, Bryants and Longfellows, Barneses and Beechers, all coining thoughts for the public use, and scattering them through the country. Party spirit and sectarianism are obstacles to a free interchange of our opinions. The weather changes ceaselessly, and this we can talk about forever without offending any one, but the food of social life we voluntarily starve ourselves of. Secondly, we need a social atmosphere. Go to a dinner party. You find every one constrained, and evidently feeling awkward. The crack of the wine-bottle is heard, and when the Heidsick has completed the grand tour, every tongue is loosed. A social atmosphere has been created by artificial means. The northern and northeastern portions of our country have lost much of their sociability, and, I regret to say, said Dr. H., that I think it is because liquors have been banished from the sideboard and the tavern. But I do not speak of these changes to advocate rum drinking—by no means. I only refer to them to draw a lesson from them. Americans are overworkers; they use up their vital energies before the time, and their worn-out machines must be stimulated—so champagne is levied on. Here many men—and noble men, too—are made drinkers, and here a reformation which will be more effective than prohibitory laws must begin. To illustrate this point, Dr. H. referred to Mr. BEECHER as a specimen of a healthful man. He creates for his congregation a social atmosphere. Take him away, and put in his place a man badly under the weather with the dyspepsia, and the Christians of Plymouth Church would be no better workers than those in any other congregation. But men are not all Beechers, and they will have recourse to artificial means to keep up their social life. It is a question which the Christian public insist on having answered—what can be substituted for these artificial methods? Christianity must not stand aloof and give its adversary the control of amusements. It must take these means of creating social life into its own hands. A great mistake has been made when a high social life has been killed or rendered impossible by the type of Christianity which prevails. It may be hard to tell just what should be [illegible] in such an intense activity in all its departments [illegible] its social life does more than we think for. Italy in this respect resembles it somewhat. Nor will the social life of Germany suit us exactly, for it needs to be [illegible] in tobacco-smoke. As we draw near England, we come into a shadow. It cannot be denied that the masses of Catholic France and Infidel Germany are happier than the Protestant people of England and Scotland. The religion of the former countries recognizes the necessity of keeping alive the social happiness of the people. That of the latter countries keeps aloof from it. America resembles England more than she does France, and it is only her homes that keep her from being worse than the latter country. Now shall our social life be controlled by Christ or Belial? The latter has long had the control of the best music, the best dinners, and the fastest horses. Now, said Dr. H., I have a theory which I naturally consider a very rational one, and that is, that the best men should have the best means, and when I see the contrary the case, I think there is an eternal unfitness in it. The good men of the world have not elbow-room enough, and, as I think, by their own fault. They have suffered themselves to be driven into a corner. John the Baptist came eating and drinking and his actions were wildly misconstrued. Christ came doing just the contrary, and his course of conduct was said to be based on opposite motives. The same principle holds good at this day, and it is only a question for us to consider whether we will be classed among publicans and sinners or with the children of the Devil.

In conclusion, Dr. H. urged that it was the duty of every good element to urge by every possible means the development of a healthful social life.

The Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, who introduced Dr. HOLLAND, announced that the next lecture of the course would be delivered by the Hon. PAUL BROWN, on Stratford-on-Avon.

## Celebration of Franklin's Birthday.

BALL AND SUPPER OF THE NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The New-York Typographical Society commemorated the birthday of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of which yesterday was the 153d anniversary, by a ball and supper last night at Niblo's. The reunion was one of the pleasantest ever enjoyed by the craft. There was, of course, a list of toasts, and some speeches. These, however, were entirely subsidiary.

The ball-room was occupied by about 150 couples. Of the fairer portion of these no commendation could be deemed excessive. The beauty displayed was exquisite both in form and type—Nonpareil if you will—against which the most indifferent heart could not stand proof, and which the most fastidious would not wish revised.

At about 10½ o'clock the company adjourned to the supper room. There Mayor TIEMANN presided. On rising to propose the first regular toast, he was warmly applauded. He felt peculiarly honored, he said, in being called upon to preside on this occasion. He did not anticipate so great an honor. He had intended, however, to make a speech, but as he was a poor hand at making a speech, and as he knew the young ladies were anxious to return to the ball-room, he felt compelled to cut short whatever, under other circumstances, he might have felt inclined to say. They had met here to-night for the purpose of celebrating the birthday of one of the greatest men that America ever knew—a man of whom he supposed every youth in the country knew more or less. Whether as a poor lad, traveling from Boston to Philadelphia, with a loaf of bread under his arm and another in his hand; as a statesman, than whom we had seen no superior; as a philosopher, bringing down the lightning from the clouds, and discovering the *means of protecting our houses from it;* as a philanthropist, of the most practical character; and as a true and sincere Christian, he was equally deserving of our veneration and respect. He (the Mayor) did not know where we could find a more Christian sentiment than that conveyed in FRANKLIN's epitaph, written by himself when a young man. When a boy he (the Mayor) took a great deal of pleasure in reading BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's writings—all of them instructive and many of them amusing. Indeed, both his works and his life were full of information as well as productive of pleasure. With these few remarks he would propose the first regular toast:

1. *The Memory of Franklin.*
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The City of New-York.*—The Heart of America, soon to become the Metropolis of the World. Eminent in commerce, wealth and enterprise, and yet more distinguished by the character and influence of her Press.

Mr. T. B. THORPE replied, recounting many pleasant reminiscences of the early history of this City.

When he had resumed his seat, "Little Ella," a veritable infant phenomenon, recited with extraordinary expression, for one of her age, a portion of Collins' "Ode to the Passions." She was vehemently cheered.

4. *The Professions and the Press.*—The sources of knowledge, and the conservator thereof.

Mr. R. A. WITT replied.

5. *The Telegraph, the Pen, and the Press.*—The Messenger, the Recorder, and the Disseminator of Intelligence. May truth, virtue, and freedom guide, protect, and follow them.

*Mr. W. H. FRY responded. He found fault with* the arrangement of the topics of the toast, as the telegraph, which was first in order, was last in point of *discovery. He told some pleasant things concerning* the origin and history of the Pen and the Press, and *in speaking of the Telegraph*, said he thought it would have a beneficial effect in correcting our tendency to verboseness. A friend of his went the other day to St. Louis, and, wishing to be especially endearing, sent a dispatch to his wife, asking "What have you for breakfast, and how is the baby?" She telegraphed back, "Buckwheat cakes and the measles." [Great laughter.]

6. *Newspapers.*—"Thick as Autumnal leaves," and sometimes as dry. May the poor grow good, and the good grow better.

Mr. BROWN, of the *Journal of Commerce*, replied in a brief and sensible speech, which was warmly applied.

7. *Authors and Publishers.*—The positive and negative poles of our mental machinery. May they always coöperate, by harmonious union, to keep up a healthy circulation.

HORACE GREELEY responded.

The remaining toasts, to which no responses were made, were as follows:

8. *The Press as a Ruler.*—The power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself.
9. *Steam.*—The right arm of civilization, without which the shadow on the dial of Ahaz would go back a century.
10. *The Reporter.*—"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time." The mystic characters of his pencil, like the hieroglyphics of the Nile, faithfully transmit to all after time the current history of the world.
11. *Franklin.*—The Philosopher and Printer. He gave new lustre to Literature, new laurels to Science, new glories to Freedom, and new dignity to the Useful Arts.
12. *Woman.*—The Paragon and Nonpareil type of humanity.

## A Long Tramp for a Pension.

Late on Saturday afternoon an old gentleman, carrying a bundle and an umbrella, decently habited, but with the appearance of great fatigue, accosted two strangers in William-street, and, with an air of much diffidence, stated that he had been traveling a long way and was hungry. A glance at the wayfarer showed that he was not of the class of professional beggars. There was an air of frankness and sincerity in his manner which won the regard of the persons addressed. "Wait a moment," said one of them, "and I will give you something to eat." Meantime, the other person kindly placed a few dimes in the old man's hand. The peculiar way he raised his hat and drew back his right foot, for this gratuity, showed that he had done the same thing before, "sailor fashion," in the presence of his superior officer. On the way to the nearest eating-house, he was questioned as to where he was from, and where bound. In reply, he stated that he had traveled on foot from Washington City, and had been nine days on the road. He had been there by invitation of some member of Congress, who told him that if he would visit that city the Government would increase his pension. He was now receiving a small annuity for his services in the Navy during the war of 1812, and exhibited his parchment, which he carefully drew out of a small tin box, and unrolled from a labyrinth of cotton cloth. Having failed to accomplish his errand in Washington, notwithstanding he appears to have presented his claim to nearly all the Government officials, including the President, and finding his funds running short, he started for home, taking the turnpike road instead of the cars. He actually walked every rod of the distance to New-York. Having but a little money left, he seems never to have thought of placing himself among the list of deadheads, and asking for a free pass, but kept his small change to buy food and lodging with on the road. At Baltimore they offered to take a contribution for him, and send him along in the cars—if he would wait only an hour or two; but this he regarded as a loss of time. He had been two weeks and over away from his home in Bridgeport, and he knew his mother was very anxious on his account,—so he pushed on, passing through Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. In the latter State his money gave out, and when he reached this City he said he had not "broken his fast for three days," and he was very weak. "He was ashamed to beg," and did not reveal his wants. After partaking of a hearty meal he was accompanied to the Bridgeport boat, the Captain, on learning the facts, offering him a free passage. The boat, however, did not leave until Monday, and although his accidental friend offered to make him welcome at his own house, and see him safe on board the boat, by which he would reach his home on Monday, at noon, he positively declined to stop. Shaking his head mysteriously, and with a look of earnest resolution, he said "No, I must see my mother. I know she is concerned about me; and I have had a kind o' feelin' that she won't stay long—a mother's a mother,—I will travel all night, and be home by to-morrow afternoon."

Finding it impossible to dissuade him from his singular purpose, he was asked to give a few facts in his history, which were taken down, and he then requested to be shown the road to Harlem. He started for Bridgeport about 6 o'clock Saturday evening. The name of this resolute old sailor is JOSEPH MARKS, and his mother, MARY MARKS, lives at No. [illegible] Wall-street, Bridgeport. He is 67 years of age, having been born in 1792. He drinks nothing stronger than cold water. He was with Commodore LAWRENCE on board the *Hornet* in her memorable battle with the *Peacock*, off Demarara, in which the latter vessel was sunk, and 132 prisoners were taken and carried to New-London. He gave the names of the other officers [illegible] at New-London at the time. He afterwards joined the frigate *Chesapeake*, Commodore LAWRENCE, Mr. LUDLOW and Mr. [illegible] being First Lieutenants. The latter was killed in the engagement with the *Shannon*, when the first broadside was discharged. The colors were "nailed to the mast," so that they couldn't be hauled down. "They boarded the *Shannon*," "sword in hand," and all the officers but three fell in the conflict. COX, WILSON, and BROWN were the names of the officers who survived. The *Shannon* having taken the *Chesapeake*, all the American prisoners were carried to Halifax, where they remained until peace was declared, in 1815. He then shipped in the *Constitution* with Commodore DECATUR, and fought the Algerines. It is to be hoped that the old gentleman reached his home safely and that he found his mother well.

## BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—A NEW GAS CONTRACT—SINKING FUND REPORT—IMPORTANT MEETING.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening, President KALBFLEISCH in the Chair. The first business under consideration was the gas contract. After considerable discussion, the majority report of the Gas Committee was adopted. This gives the contract to the Brooklyn Gas Light Company for the term of five years. They are to furnish gas equal in quality to that supplied by the Manhattan Company, in New-York, for $2 per thousand cubic feet to the city, and to private consumers at a price not to exceed $3 per thousand feet. Metres are charged for only when the quantity consumed is less than $15 per annum. The Board canvassed the vote cast at the late election in the Fourteenth Ward for Alderman, when it was declared that JOSEPH SMITH had received the greatest number of votes, and he accordingly took his seat. Alderman DOUGLASS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, only four voting against it: That the Senators and Representatives of Kings County in the State Legislature be respectfully requested to use all means within their power to oppose the passage of any act that will tend to increase the cost of the Water Works. The Semi-annual Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was presented. The Commissioners say that since their last report, the loan of 1838—amounting to $200,000; also an installment on loan of 1846, amounting to $10,000—came due and was promptly paid. The annual accumulations to this fund for the next twenty years—provided no other loans than those already authorized should be made—will average $90,000. With this annual income in view, all idea of a failure to meet future liabilities is entirely dissipated, and the only question to be seriously considered by the Commissioners is, how are the yearly accessions to this fund to be invested in order to realize the greatest amount of profit? The balance sheet shows cash on hand, June 30, 1858, $92,960 69; received from that time to Dec. 31, 1858, $234,494 59. Total, $327,454 68. Paid up to Dec. 31, 1858, $289,982 91; viz., city bonds $188,549 42, Kings County bonds 30,000. Interest on do., $1,200; bonds and mortgages, $38,926. Interest on do., $1,221 50; premium, $5,819 17; cash, $37,471 77. Total, $327,454 68. The communication was referred to the Finance Committee. The Chief Engineer of the Western District Fire Department submitted his annual report, from which it appears that there were 122 fire alarms, 21 of which were false alarms. In addition to these were 69 still fires, where no alarm was given. The alarms in the different Districts as follows: First District, 14; Second District, 15; Third District, 27; Fourth District, 22; Fifth District, 10; Sixth District, 6; Seventh District, 18. The greatest number of fires in any one month was 15, in February. The total loss on stock and buildings, as near as could be ascertained, was, on stock $90,298, on buildings $79,916; total, $170,214; insurance, $279,910. *The Department at present consists of one Chief and seven Assistant Engineers,* and 1,016 men, divided into 19 Engine Companies, 3 Hook and Ladder Companies, and 7 Hose Companies, all doing duty. The Chief recommends that a large bell be put up in South Brooklyn, in place of the one on the Third District Station-house, and also that the bell on that Station-house be placed near the City Armory, and that the bell on Engine House No. 12 be placed in the yard of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, in Bedford-avenue. The total expense for the year was $19,863. Referred to Fire Committee. The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Rev. Mr. BRACE delivered an address in behalf of the objects of this excellent Institution, last Sunday evening, in the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, by the invitation of the minister, (the Rev. Mr. LONGFELLOW.) The house was filled by an attentive congregation, and a liberal contribution was made to the funds of the Society. The simple narratives of the experience of some of the poor children whom the Society have benefited were thrilling indeed. Such an institution as the Children's Aid Society should receive the sympathy and encouragement of the whole community, on the ground that "prevention is better than cure," if from no higher motive—for it is certainly better to prevent children becoming criminals than to cure them after they have become such.

VESPERS IN A PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The *Second Unitarian Church of Brooklyn (the Rev. Mr.* LONGFELLOW, minister), have recently adopted a *beautiful, devotional service,* which they call "vespers." It is held upon alternate Sabbath evenings, and thus far has been attended by crowded congregations, with increasing interest. The service has been carefully arranged by the minister, and the book for the use of the congregation is now in the hands of the printer, to be issued early next month. The service consists of hymns, chants, audible and "silent" prayers, lessons of scripture and anthems, but without a sermon, and it is represented as remarkably impressive and devout, combining portions of the Congregational, Episcopal, and Quaker modes of worship.

THE EXCISE LAW.—The residents of Glen Cove have commenced to enforce the Excise Law in good earnest. A liquor-dealer in that town last week was fined $50 and sentenced to sixty days' imprisonment in the county jail for selling liquor without a license.

FIRES.—During the year 1858 there were sixty alarms of fire in the Eastern District, twelve of which were false. Of the false alarms the police originated five, the telegraph three, firemen two, and the bell-ringers two.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The Grand Jury came into the Court of Sessions and made return of several indictments against parties in prison. The following persons were arraigned and pleaded "not guilty:" MICHAEL KENNEDAY, burglary, third degree; CHARLES LEONARD, burglary, first degree; PHILIP CRAIGAN, burglary, third degree; RICHARD DOOLY, nine years old, and ROBERT JOHNSON, fourteen years old, for burglary; ANN WELSH and BRIDGET LYNCH, grand larceny. The Grand Jury retired to their labors again, and the Court adjourned until this morning. In the City Court, the Petit Jurors were sworn in, and the trial of civil causes was commenced. Only two jurors asked to be excused. Judge INGRAHAM and Judge LOTT, of the Supreme Court, were both engaged in Chamber business yesterday.

CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 40, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 7, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR.—Nos. 109, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166.

## Naval Intelligence.

The steam-frigate *Brooklyn* went into Commission yesterday. The officers have all reported, and the crew is ready to be sent on board from the *North Carolina*. The sloop *St. Louis* is ordered to Aspinwall to await orders from the Flag-officer of the Squadron. The following is a list of her officers:

*Commander*—WILLIAM S. OGDEN. *Lieutenants*—Joshua D. Todd, William Nelson, M. P. Jones, George E. Belknap. *Surgeon*—T. C. Barclay. *Purser*—Granville T. Pierce. *Assistant Surgeon*—J. F. Bennetts. *Second Lieutenant of Marines*—Charles Heywood. *Captain's Clerk*—Sandford C. Kellogg. *Purser's Clerk*—John I. Philbrick. *Master's Mates*—George W. Hebert, Edward P. Howell, Charles Lablanche, Joseph M. Chadwick. *Boatswain*—Peter A. Gleason. *Gunner*—Thomas M. Crocker. *Carpenter*—T. McDonnell.

## From Bermuda.

By the arrival of the brig *T. M. Mayhew*, from Bermuda, we have files of the *Royal Gazette* to Jan. 4. They contain no news of interest. The President's Message had reached the Island, and excited the same surprise as elsewhere.

The *Gazette* in reviewing the history of the year thus refers to the chronicle of Bermuda:

"A serious falling off occurred in the exportation of vegetables during the year. The sweet potato crop, owing to frequent and heavy rains, in a great measure was a failure. A severe gale on the 12th of October, visited in its strength our little island, and swept over nearly the whole Atlantic Ocean, causing much destruction to life and property on land and sea. An unusual visitor, an earthquake, called on us during the year, doing no damage however except the frightening of a few nervous ones. Ship-building is in a flourishing condition; the keels of several handsomely-modeled, and sizeable vessels have been laid down, and their hulls are nearly completed. In Parliament, which commenced in May, several wholesome and important laws were enacted and some amended; amongst the latter we may mention the Election, the Educational, and the Imprisonment for Debt bills. Among the novelties during the year was the American frigate *Sabine*, of the first-class, and said to be the largest ship-of-war of the United States—the first American war vessel in our waters for very many years."

## The Thorndike Will in Boston—Important Points to be Decided.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The important question of jurisdiction has been raised by the counsel opposed to the will of the late AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE. The point that he was not a citizen of Boston in 1837 has been judicially settled, as will be found by reference to the first volume of METCALF's Reports, pp. [illegible] to 236. Mr. THORNDIKE sued the city of Boston to recover back his taxes paid in 1837, on the ground that he had removed his family from this city in 1836, that he resided in Edinburg, and declared at the time of his departure that he intended to tarry abroad, and that if he should return to the United States, *he should not live in Boston,* but settle in New-York or Baltimore. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, before Judge WILDE, and the Jury returned a verdict for Mr. THORNDIKE. The Hon. [illegible], City Solicitor, questioned the correctness of the instructions to the Jury, but objected principally on an objection to the admission of Mr. THORNDIKE's letters in evidence, wherein his intention to quit Boston forever was repeatedly stated in the most emphatic terms. Upon the appeal at the Law Term in March, 1840, Chief-Justice SHAW gave the opinion of the Court, sustaining the proceedings in the case, thus confirming the verdict of the Jury, that Mr. THORNDIKE had ceased to be an inhabitant of Boston.

It is well known that since this decision, Mr. THORNDIKE has lived in Scotland, Newport, R. I., and Paris. He was on a visit to Boston at the time of his death. His family were in France.

In case the objection raised against probate of the will in this county is sustained by Judge AMES, the case will probably be taken to Rhode Island, as the deceased has resided there seven years since he left Boston. Lieut. MAURY would doubtless be gratified at this course, as his fellow-citizens would be upon the jury called to decide the matter at issue.

The Code Napoleon, in operation in France, where the deceased last had his domicile, does not permit legacies to public charities and institutions, to the detriment of the natural heirs, except in a limited amount. This case therefore has quite a novel aspect at the present time."

## PERSONAL.

Professor MAX MULLER, Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, has been elected a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.

Miss Thompson, of Glasgow, has made a successful *début* at the French Opera, Paris, in the *rôle* of *Mathilde* in "William Tell."

M. Houry has been charged by the Shah of Persia, to translate the works of the Emperor Napoleon III. into Persian.

The Prince Regent of Prussia has declined to accede to the request of the Israelites of Prussia to interpose at the Holy See in the Mortara affair.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Italian Opera proceeds successfully, Mme. Bosio and M. Calzolari being the conspicuous favorites.

The object of Sir Alan M'Nab's visit to England is said to be to promote the proposed railway from the head of Lake Superior to the Red River.

Little Cordelia Howard is playing the character of *Eva* in "Uncle Tom", at Plunkett's Theatre, in New-Haven.

The Emperor of France is about to erect a statue to St. Louis at Vincennes.

Peter Sinclair the temperance lecturer, is speaking in New-Jersey.

The Misses Heron are acting in Porto Rico to good houses.

A rumor is current that M. Billault will shortly resume office as French Minister of Finance.

## OBITUARY.

The Tampa *Peninsular* of the 1st instant, says that Mr. Kilburn, who arrived at that place the day previous, states that the celebrated Seminole Indian Chief Sam Jones, is dead, and that Tiger Tail has been appointed in his stead. The latter expresses a desire to remain in Florida, and is willing to comply with anything the Government may require of him, but asserts that, unless compelled, he will not go West.

Isaac Beals, an old citizen of East Stoughton, Mass., died in that place on Friday, Jan. 14, at the age of 74. Mr. Beals was born in Randolph, Mass., in which place he spent his early days. Thence he moved to Stoughton, and was the first man to introduce the manufacture of boots in that town.

A letter received in Boston announces the death of James W. Herbert, U. S. Consul at St. Thomas. He died of yellow fever on the 28th of December.

Mr. John Ball, a well-known city missionary, died at Salem, Mass., Jan. 14, of paralysis.


**Singer's Sewing Machines**—For all manufacturing purposes, have a great reputation, honestly earned. *All the products of these machines are in active demand at extra prices.* I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Singer's Sewing-Machines.**—Every mechanic who begins the year by purchasing one of SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES will be $1,000 better off when the year ends. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Late Fire at Dubuque, Iowa.**

DUBUQUE, Jan. 7, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.—GENTS: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. COCHRANE, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods were destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched.

Yours truly, N. A. McCLURE.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

S. C. HERRING & CO., No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City-Hall, New-York.

**Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.**

THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD SURE TO EXTERMINATE

Rats, Mice, Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Fleas, Moths, Musquitoes, and all other vermin and insects.

For sale, from 25 cents to $1, by the proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, No. 512 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.; General Agent, F. V. RUSHTON, Druggist, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway. For sale, also, by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., and Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**A New Article for the Hair.**

PHALON & SON'S COCOINE

is the best and cheapest article for the hair. For preserving, beautifying and restoring the hair; the most perfect hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Sold at Nos. 517, 497 and 197 Broadway, and by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Large bottles, 50 cents; small, 25 cents. Inquire for Phalon & Son's Cocoine. Beware of counterfeits.

**Stearns & Marvin's** WILDER-PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

*Seventeen years in use and have never failed.* Two hundred and forty-three have been tested in accidental fires.

STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York. No. 87 Gravier-st., New-Orleans. No. 39 North Main-st., St. Louis.

**$30. Our New and Beautiful $30.**

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Is just ready—double lock stitch, table, &c., warranted—price $30—and is superior to any other. Agents wanted in all parts of the country. VERNON & CO., No. 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

**Barry's Tricopherous** is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.**

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Bartholf's Manufacturing and Family** SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.

Principal office No. 489 Broadway. Local agents wanted. Address Box 2,841 Post-office.

**Herren's Sewing Machines.** COMPLETE FOR $25.

So justly celebrated for their simplicity, durability and practical working. Still for sale at No. 447 Broadway, New-York.

SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1859.

The Commissioners appointed by the Comptroller of this State, having reexamined the securities held by this Company, (all based upon property in this State,) the Comptroller has granted a renewal of his certificate of the same, dated Albany, Jan. 14, 1859. JACOB N. KEELER, President.

**Office Carpets.**—Small-figured Brussels, Tapestries, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, in appropriate colors and good quality. Also, Oil-cloths, in sheets that are well seasoned, for sale at new Carpet Warerooms of GEO. E. L. HYATT, Nos. 273 Canal, and 31 Howard sts., Six doors east of Broadway.

**Special Notice.**—Dealers in Goodyear's patent for vulcanized rubber [illegible]

**Caution—Biscotine Food for Infants.**—DELLUC & CO. would caution the public against a spurious imitation of their BISCOTINE, put up in wooden boxes. [illegible] DELLUC & CO., No. 635 Broadway, near Bleecker [illegible]

**F. Y. S.—French Yoke Shirts** [illegible] to order, from measure, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices. [illegible] Goods in the City, now selling at greatly reduced rates, to close out our Winter stock. [illegible] Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.** [illegible]

**The Metallic Tablet Strop** [illegible] GEORGE SAUNDERS [illegible] J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

[illegible] I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. NEW STYLES. Prices from $50 to $100. These machines [illegible] to be the best [illegible] for family sewing. Office No. 458 Broadway.

**$50.—Singer's Family Sewing Machines.** Price, only FIFTY DOLLARS. For good work [illegible] this machine is unequaled. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

**Stereoscopes.**—BECKEL BROTHERS, No. [illegible] John st., Publishers and Importers of Stereoscopic Views, [illegible]

**A. W. Faber's Lead Pencils** [illegible] by all stationers. At wholesale only by [illegible], No. 133 William-st.


## DIED.

MUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Jan. 16, JANNET LAING, widow of the late [illegible] years. Her friends, and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Brooklyn. [illegible] Norfolk, Va., papers please copy.

McCOUN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 16, [illegible], widow of the late John McCoun, [illegible] month and 21 days. The funeral will take place from the residence of [illegible] in-law, Benjamin Moore, No. 173 [illegible] day, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends [illegible] of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He will all our sorrows heal.
Oh, 'tis sad to mourn and reckon—
Oh, 'tis vain, 'tis vain to weep;
Tears like ours will never wake her
From her cold and silent sleep.

BOYLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, WM. A. Woodhead, corner of Nevins and State sts., Mrs. SARAH [illegible] Boyle, widow of the late Richard Boyle, in the [illegible] year of her age. Her remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BONNETT.—At Newtown, L. I., on Monday morning, Jan. 17, at the residence of Chas. W. St. John, after a short illness, ANN BONNETT, widow of the late John Bonnett, Esq., of New-Rochelle, aged 73 years. Her remains will be taken to Tuckahoe, Westchester County, for interment, on Wednesday morning, where funeral services will take place. [illegible] st., at 11¾ o'clock A. M.

WURTS.—At Rondout, on Saturday evening, Jan. 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, L. A. Sykes, Esq., Mrs. ABBY WURTS, relict of Dr. George Wurts, of Morris County, N. J., in the 77th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Parsippany, N. J., for interment.

MASTERTON.—At Bronx Chester, on Sunday, Jan. 16, ALEXANDER MASTERTON, in the [illegible] year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The cars of the Harlem Railroad will leave the depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, and return at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at [illegible] on the arrival of the train.

BULKLEY.—In Southport, Conn., on Sunday, Jan. 16, at his residence, JONATHAN BULKLEY, Esq., aged [illegible] years and 6 months. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

RAYMOND.—At Darien, Fairfield County, Conn., on Friday morning, Jan. 14, SALLY, widow of [illegible] Raymond, in the 82d year of her age.

SCHENCK.—At Six Mile Run, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 14, GARRET C. SCHENCK, Esq., of the firm of G. C. and J. H. Schenck, [illegible] year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Jan. 17th, at [illegible] o'clock A., from the Reformed Dutch Church, Six Mile Run.

FORD.—At Marquette, on the shore of Lake Superior, on Tuesday, Jan. 4, of consumption, [illegible] late Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the [illegible] Southern Railroad Co., aged 36 years.

VERMILYEA.—At York, Kingdom of Hanover, on Thursday, Nov. 25, 1858, CHARLES ALEXANDER VERMILYEA, formerly of No. 154 Washington-st., this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.


THE JEW'S REVENGE! A TALE OF THE CRIME AND SUFFERING OF NEW-YORK. [illegible] THE TRUE FLAG. Ready to-day. Single copies four cents. Sold by all the news dealers.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. Those who wish to prevent their houses from being entered by burglars are invited to examine our ROBBERS' LOCK, [illegible] VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 300 Broadway.

TO GROCERS AND FAMILIES. The LUSTRAL SOAP is the best article ever offered for washing purposes. Made expressly for family use by LEE, LISBY & CO., No. [illegible]

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY way down in Old Virginny, Old Virginny, in THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. FEBRUARY—FEBRUARY—FEBRUARY. FOR SALE BY ALL THE TRADE EVERYWHERE.

CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe, and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511, and 756 Broadway.

THE CONSTELLATION—FANNY BENJAMIN, EDITOR.—No. 2 ready THIS MORNING. For sale everywhere.

"NEW EXPRESS ROUTE" TO CHICAGO. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway. Have made such arrangements with the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads that they are prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of Merchandise, Bank-notes, Bonds, Specie, &c., &c., on passenger trains, in charge of messengers, through to Chicago. For information as to rates, time, &c., apply to JOHN HOEY, at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway, and to GEO. H. BURNS, Express Office, Chicago. Three Expresses for the West leave our office daily, as follows: 1, 5, and 6 P. M. ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

THE CONSTELLATION—NO. 2 READY THIS MORNING, and for sale everywhere, containing the first chapters of a thrilling story of Love and Passion called HAGAR; Or, THE TWIN BROTHERS. Also, continuation of a splendid Nautical Tale called RUTH BAY CLIFF; Or, THE WRECKERS OF OHIO BAY—with a number of other stories, excellent articles from Edward Everett, Dr. O. W. Holmes, Whittier, Dumas, &c. Also, a splendid variety of Editorial articles.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS. For the destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bedbugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Moths, Rats and Mice, &c. [illegible] E. LYON [illegible] BARNES & PARK, General Druggists, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY IS OUT!! THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY IS OUT!! THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY IS OUT!! [illegible] READY IN THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF THE GREAT REPUBLIC MONTHLY. [illegible] MERCEDES LANE. MERCEDES LANE. A STORY OF THE SEA. A STORY OF THE SEA. IN THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—IN THE GREAT REPUBLIC. FEBRUARY NUMBER. FEBRUARY NUMBER. FOR SALE BY ALL THE TRADE—EVERYWHERE.

ERUPTION OF SKIN. Cured by the MAGNETIC SALVE. [illegible] GOULD, Stationer, Tribune Building.

MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Read the report [illegible]

THE CONSTELLATION—NO. 2 READY THIS MORNING. For sale at all News Depots.

PILES, PILES, PILES. [illegible]

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. [illegible]

MEMBERS OF THE BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Read the report [illegible]

[illegible]

## REAL ESTATE.

### CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

On 8th-av. and 65th-st. [illegible]

ALSO,

On 9th-av. and 71st and 72d sts. The above are in plats from 6 to 30 [illegible] Apply to JACOB R. BAKER. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Feb. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock, that very desirable and elegant house and lot No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Lexington-av.; house [illegible] feet deep, high stoop, three story and basement, plate glass in windows, stained glass [illegible] third [illegible] mahogany doors; baths, wash-tubs and other modern improvements. Location unsurpassed.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE [illegible] of the late Anna Chadeayne, deceased, will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of March, [illegible] formerly owned by Stephen Conklin, [illegible] in the town of New-Castle, three miles from the [illegible] of Sing-Sing, on the old road leading to Pines Bridge; the said farm contains about 80 acres, well divided in plow and meadow land. Two good orchards of [illegible] fruit, eight acres of good timber land; the place [illegible] watered and in a high state of cultivation; there are on the premises a good house, also a barn, cow [illegible], granary, carriage-house, wood-house, and other necessary buildings. Also, a never-failing well of [illegible] near the door. There are about 70 acres of the above which is good meadow land, which to be appreciated must be seen. For further particulars, inquire of STEPHEN CHADEAYNE, No. 11 Cornelia-st., New-York; CHADEAYNE & BROTHER, at Yonkers; or DAVID CHADEAYNE, on the premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale. N. B.—If the above day should prove stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell the farm now occupied by him in the township of Piscataway; said farm contains about twenty acres, with good house, barn and out-building; good well of water at the door; also, good peach orchard, apples, pears and cherries, and about twenty grape vines, rose bushes and [illegible]; the land is in a high state of cultivation, well adapted for gardening purposes, or for some person doing business in New-York; it is two miles from New-Brunswick, and one from Baptist depot, on the New-Jersey Railroad. It will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. For further information, inquire of JOHN L. ROBINSON, corner of Barrow and Bedford sts., New-York; or PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick; or PETER ROBINSON, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT, SITUATED ON A bluff, at the entrance of Mamaroneck Harbor, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Sound. The house is in good order, and partly furnished, has range, hot and cold water, bath, &c. The out-buildings are all new, consisting of barns, stable, carriage-house, &c.; also an ice-house, well filled. There is about 12 acres of land laid down in grass, good orchard, large kitchen garden—in short, everything required for a genteel country residence. It is of easy access by New-Haven Railroad and by steamboat daily. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to GEO. E. JACKSON, No. 251 Centre-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale, or would be exchanged for one or two good houses or vacant lots in New-York; situated at Ravenswood, near the first landing; the house is cottage style, and large; has all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, gas, furnace, &c. &c. The lot is 200 feet front on the water, running 600 feet to the main street, and is beautified with ornamental shade trees and shrubbery, as well as a good supply of choice fruit. It is a very desirable place for any person wishing to be within 30 minutes' of Wall-st., and at the same time enjoy all the comforts and beauties of a rural home. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMber of years, the large five-story building Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Bowery, corner of Division-st., one of the best situations for banking, insurance or other business. It will be let all together, or will be divided and improved to suit the occupants; the second story is a large, splendid room, with high ceiling, well suited for a show-room or for public meetings; third, fourth and fifth stories are large—suitable for a manufacturing or other business; the basement, if required, will be made in one large [illegible]. Apply to S. H. MALCOLM, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—About 7 acres land, with large and commodious house, in good order, gardener's lodge, stable, &c.; large garden, with grounds well stocked with fruit, forest trees and shrubbery; situation high and healthy, commanding extensive views of the Hudson River and surrounding country. Very convenient to Hudson River Railroad, steamboat landing, schools and churches of all denominations; within one hour's ride of the City; possession at short notice. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 111 Broadway.

WHARF AND UPLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Twelve lots of land lying at the foot of [illegible]-st., East River, being in front on 28th-st. [illegible] feet by 100 feet deep, together with the bulkhead, [illegible] water-right attached thereto (now occupied by a [illegible] company), will be leased for a term of years from the first of May coming, or will be sold on very favorable terms. For particulars apply to JACOB R. BAKER and ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale to mechanics and others of small means several three-story brick dwellings in Van Brunt-st., near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn; also, several dwellings in Williamsburg, at from $1,200 to $2,500 each. They are in complete order, and will be sold very low to close an estate. Parties wishing to purchase can pay a small amount down, and the balance in small sums from time to time, to suit their convenience. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 177 ACRES OF RIDGE land, 43 miles from New-York, 5 miles from South Norwalk, 4 miles from Norwalk Landing, 3 miles from Wilton and Winnipauk Stations, and 4½ miles from [illegible]. It has abundance of fruit, good buildings, and commands a view of Long Island Sound for 20 miles. Real estate will be taken in part payment. Price $14,000. For further particulars inquire of BESSON, BROUWER & CO., No. 128 West-st.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground, situated on the west corner of Centre and Leonard sts. Also, several lots now occupied as a coal-yard, suitable for coal, lumber, iron, storage, or [illegible] yard, situate on West 16th and Charles sts. Apply to I. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M. Also for sale, houses and lots Nos. 306, 310, and 312 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—IN PATTERSON, N. J., ON THE corner of Main and Ward sts., a three-story house, and office adjoining, each on lots 25x125 feet; suitable for a physician, lawyer, or boarding-school; pleasantly located, and within three minutes walk of the depot; possession given the first of May; part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to H. VAN WINKLE, Main-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIFICE price, one three-story English basement brick house, [illegible] feet, including inclosed piazzas, finished with marble mantels and grates, gas and fixtures, range, &c., [illegible]; lot 25x100 feet; yard flagged, &c.; situated No. [illegible] Sackett-st., near Court-st. Apply to FOSTER & LAPHAM, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY IN [illegible]-place, Brooklyn; two houses, first-class, with gas, gas fixtures, hot and cold water throughout, and all modern conveniences; will be sold low, on easy terms [illegible]. Apply to ABRM. BARTHOLF, No. 28 Gold-st., New-York.

ARNOLD'S FARM MILL.—THE CHEAPEST and most economical Mill ever offered to the public. It combines three machines in one, viz.: Corn Mill, grinding very fine; Corn Sheller, on a large scale; and Corn-cob Crusher. TREADWELL & PELL, No. 251 Pearl-st.; LIDGEWOOD & CO., No. 9 Gold-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &C.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near the Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, a [illegible] building, 100 feet square, and a first-class engine, with an abundance of water. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT NO. 161 EAST THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, four doors east of Lexington-av., [illegible] a new small brown-stone front house and lot, built in the best manner, three stories and basement, with all modern improvements, complete. Terms very accommodating.

STORES NOS. 50 AND 54 JOHN-STREET TO LET.—With basement and cellar, each 75 feet deep by 25 feet wide. Lofts to let—the second and fourth floors [illegible] each 100 feet by 25. Also, [illegible] the third and fifth floors. Inquire of [illegible] Nassau-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, IN [illegible] COUNTY, N. Y.—About 150 acres, in a high state of cultivation, [illegible] miles from New-York [illegible]. Inquire of [illegible] Pray, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st.; [illegible] Valentine, No. [illegible] West 22d-st.; David Hermance, No. 179 West 16th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE [illegible] house, No. [illegible] East 38th-st., between [illegible] Madison avs., built in the very best style, and one of the very best blocks on Murray Hill. Can be seen from 10 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE MANUfacturing building, with a strong light on all sides, [illegible] feet, five stories high; with [illegible] engine, boiler and shafting; No. 67 Crosby-st., from the first of May next. Address [illegible] J. H. CORLIES, No. 21 West 26th-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT [illegible] house No. 45 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and near Madison-square; has all modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. Price $16,500. Apply on premises, or at No. 79 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 137 EIGHTH-AVENUE, suitable for a fancy store or crockery, dry goods store or tailor shop, or would be altered for a bakery. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 163 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

LOFTS TO LET—FROM FIRST FEBRUARY.—The second, third, fourth and fifth floors of store [illegible] corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., 33 feet on Broadway and 75 feet on Cedar-st., well lighted. Apply [illegible] PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE story and basement HOUSES, on the south side of West 62d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Two-thirds of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to [illegible] A. B. BRANDON, No. 136 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 300 AND 302 EIGHTH-AVENUE, and No. 268 8th-av., suites of rooms, consisting of parlor, dining-room, 2 bedrooms and kitchen, with gas and Croton-water. Rents from $10 to $15 per month. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 163 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 300 EIGHTH-AVENUE—A good stand for any business. Inquire of EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 163 West 46th-st., near 8th-av.

OFFICES TO LET—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY [illegible] in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE LOFTS OF No. 33 Cortlandt-st. Inquire on the premises.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, BY KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

## REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 80 acres, in a high state of cultivation, with dwelling-house, barns, &c., in one of the most healthy and flourishing localities in the Western country. Railroad station, churches and schools within one mile. For full particulars, apply to JAMES HALSTED, No. 364 Bowery, New-York City.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE FOR vessel property, a stone building at Hunter's Point, Long Island, 50x100 feet, suitable for a manufactory or foundry. A steam-engine of 80-horse power in good order in the building, and 40 lots attached, with water front. Possession immediately. Apply to HOWES & CO., No. 80 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—AT JAMAICA SOUTH, L. I., on the corner of the Rockaway plank road and Lots Corners, of 88 acres of upland and 10 acres of salt meadow; good house and barn, and about 8 or 9 miles from the ferries, in a healthy location, a short distance east of the Eclipse Course. Apply at No. 78 Chatham-st. C. M. CHURCH.

WANTED—ABOUT THE 1ST OF MAY, BY A lady, a location to establish a Select School. She is a graduate, has had eight years' experience in teaching, and, besides the higher English branches, teaches French, Drawing and Oil-painting. Satisfactory testimonials given from gentlemen whose daughters she has taught. Address X. Y., Canaan Corners, New-York.

NO. 767 BROADWAY, CORNER OF NINTH-STREET, TO LET.—This house, having been thoroughly repaired, is now ready to receive guests. Furnished rooms to let, in suites suitable for families, or a party of gentlemen; also, single rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate; location central.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM, WITH A SMALL one adjoining, suitable for a chemist's laboratory, in the business part of the City. Address, stating terms, Box No. 1,343, Post-Office.

TO LET—NEW AND GENTEEL HOUSES AT A low rent, conveniently situated in South Brooklyn near the Ferry, and within twenty minutes of Wall-st. Apply to C. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS NO. 41 EAST 16th-st. Apply to R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

## DRY GOODS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 204 and 206 SIXTH-AVENUE, COR. 14TH-STREET. HEMSTITCH LINEN HDKFS. 18 to 47 CENTS. GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDKFS. 18 to 38 CENTS. The cheapest this side of England. 10-4 QUILTS, PRIME ARTICLES, $1 50. WHITE KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS. WINTER RIBBONS CHEAP, TO CLOSE. | WANTED, ALL IN ONE DAY, TEN THOUSAND LADIES, FIVE THOUSAND GENTLEMEN, TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED GIRLS, AND ONE BOY, TO PURCHASE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, For Ladies', Gentlemen, and Children's wear. Please examine my Stock of LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. GLOVES, JUST BOUGHT, SIXTY-EIGHT HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH. I bought them cheap. I can sell them cheap. I will sell them cheap. I will warrant every HANDKERCHIEF IN MY STORE TO BE ALL PURE LINEN. NEW LACE GOODS. Just received, Which will be sold cheap. Store corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. R. H. MACY. |

SAFETY! COMFORT!! AND ELEGANCE!!! ARE INSURED BY WEARING DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S NEW MATINEE SKIRT, WITH THE PATENT DETACHABLE HOOP FASTENING AND ADJUSTABLE BUSTLE.

SAFETY!! since it effectually obviates the danger arising from entangling the feet, or foreign substances, in the hoops!

COMFORT!! because the muslin skirt can be instantaneously removed from the springs by PATENT DETACHABLE FASTENINGS, washed, with other garments, and at no greater expense, and replaced on the hoops in a minute!

ELEGANCE!! because the scientific cut of the muslin skirt, and the fine material of which it is composed, give a graceful fall to the robe worn over it; and will, in hot weather, enable the wearer to dispense with any intermediate skirt.

The MATINEE SKIRT has eleven hoops, weighs but ten ounces, is STAMPED WITH THE TRADE MARK of Messrs. DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, *and is the best Skirt ever introduced to the Public*, and quite indispensable to every lady who desires to combine in her apparel SAFETY, COMFORT and ELEGANCE! For sale at all the principal stores in the United States and Canada.

FAMILY DRY GOODS. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at retail on MONDAY, JAN. 17, a full stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, containing every article necessary for family use. The following goods will be found unusually low: 2,000 pieces good Shirting Linens from 25 to 50c. per yd. 700 pieces Huckaback Toweling from 12½ to 20c. per yd. REAL BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS and SWISS MUSLINS. Also, 400 cases COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Canal-st., corner Mercer.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO., NO. 355 BROADWAY, Would invite the attention of HOUSE AND HOTEL KEEPERS To their choice stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, viz: LINENS, SHEETINGS, TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, FLANNELS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

ALL LINEN SHEETINGS, AND SHIRTINGS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, TOWELING AND DIAPERS, ENGLISH BLANKETS, ALL WOOL, QUILTS AND COUNTERPANES. And an assortment of other Dry Goods suited to the wants of housekeepers, far below former prices. By C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av., Late W. S. Bond's.

VELVET FLOWERS At 50 cents per bunch. CHENILLE COIFFURES At 50 cents each. SORIEE COIFFURES Commencing at $1 50 each. We have cut down in price the above goods to enable us to make room for Spring Flowers now en route from Europe. JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—TWELVE-SPRING SKELETON SKIRTS—Self-adjusting bustle; best pattern, made without sewing, $1 25; 14 springs, $1 50; and 17 springs, $2. Dealers supplied with 8 springs for $6 per dozen; 11 springs, $11; and 13 springs, $15. C. L. HARDING, No. 38 Spring-st., near Hudson. No connection with the next door.

DRY GOODS.—JUST IMPORTED A LARGE ASsortment of jaconet, nainsook, cambric, and checked muslins, Victoria lawns, alpacas, table cloths, table covers, towels, quilts, and a general assortment of dry-goods, for sale at low cash prices by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

SKELETON SKIRTS, OF ALL SIZES, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.—Ladies' Skirts, at 60c., 75c., 90c., $1 25 and $1 50, made in the best manner and of the best steel. MISS HARWOOD, (Late Frost & Co.,) No. 440 Broadway.

## FURS.

FURS AND ROBES CHEAPER THAN IN 1857. J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No. 80 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, in order to close them out before 1st Feb., offer 100 sets, real French sable sets, at $4 50. 100 sets, real French mink, $6 50. 100 sets, *genuine* mink, warranted, $12. [illegible] sets, genuine Hudson Bay sable, $45. [illegible] sets, buffalo robes, from $3 50. 1000 handsomely trimmed sleigh robes, from $6 50.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, will sell the balance of their stock of Ladies' FANCY FURS, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from last years' prices. On hand yet, a few of those French Mink sets, at $6, usually sold at $15; Rock Mink sets at $5, usual price $12; Real Mink Victorines, Muff and Cuffs, $15. MARK J. KING, No. 84 Broadway.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 131 Montague-place, Brooklyn. MONDAYS, THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York. Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his former pupils, that the Empire Quadrille, mentioned as the new dance of this season in Paris, is the Evergreen Empire Quadrille, that was taught last season at his academies, and published last season by H. B. DODWORTH, No. 6 Astor-place.

## LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Prof. O. M. MITCHEL will give the second Lecture —the first of his regular course—(of five) at the Academy of Music, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19. Subject—*The Laws, Structure and Stability of the Planetary System*. Tickets for the Course, $1; single tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the bookstores and door. N. B.—No reserved seats. Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE HON. JOSIAH QUINCEY, JR., Will deliver the second of a series of lectures before the Gillette Young Men's Association, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, to commence at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Lafayette*. Tickets, 25 cents each, to be obtained at Messrs. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Mr. T. J. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway; and at the door. THOS. H. REDWAY, Chairman Lec. Com.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Those for the ensuing week will be as follows: MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 17, at 1 o'clock—*Coriolanus*. TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 8 o'clock—*Julius Caesar*. THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock—*King Lear*. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock—*Merry Wives of Windsor*. Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 699 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Sofa seats, (reserved) $1 50, may also be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 699 Broadway, and at the door. No tickets will be sold after the reading has commenced. An early attendance is solicited. This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS WILL DEliver a Lecture at the Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18th, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the John-st. Church. Subject—*Work and Worth; Elements of National Perpetuity*. Tickets 25c. each, can be had of John J. Ennis, No. 24 Nassau-st., corner Cedar-st.; Edward Goodenough, No. 122 Nassau-st.; Richard Kipping, No. 362 Broadway; Roe Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway; Saypor, Howe & Ferry, No. 76 Bowery; Beattys & Hubbell, No. 342 Bowery; J. A. Currier, No. 205 Greenwich-st.; E. P. Thompson, corner Canal and Hudson-sts.; Charles Parker, No. 29 Day-st.; D. Wyatt, No. 46 John-st.; Bentley's, Madison-sq. Post-Office, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give THREE READINGS on the evenings of TUESDAY, 18th, THURSDAY, 20th, and SATURDAY, 22d inst., at HOPE CHAPEL, Broadway, from (Tuesday) "Merchant of Venice;" (Thursday) "Macbeth;" (Saturday) "Hamlet." Mr. V. will add, on each evening, a reading from Dickens. Tuesday evening, the celebrated trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick. Tickets to the three Readings, $1. Single Reading, 50 cents; at Messrs. Hall & Sons, Broadway; Mr. Crowen's Bookstore; at the New-York and Clarendon Hotels, and at the Door. Reading to commence at 8 o'clock.

A LECTURE ON ROBERT BURNS, THE Scottish Poet, will be delivered before the Burns' Club of the City of New-York by HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Cooper Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1859. Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets 50 cents each; two tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Tickets to be had of the members of the Club, and at the principal hotels and music-stores in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. RICHARD COCHRANE, Secretary.

THE REV. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., WILL repeat his popular Lecture on *Daily Wonders*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-st. and Avenue C. Proceeds to aid the mission Sabbath School connected with the Church. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of G. Meeker, No. 397 4th-av.; J. G. Lugar, No. 94 Houston-st., and at the door.

LECTURES BEFORE RUTGERS INSTITUTE.—The fifth lecture in this course, by Dr. Geo. B. Cheever—subject, *Lord Erskine*—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at Rutgers-st. Church, (Dr. Krebs'.) Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door, and at the usual places of deposit. HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.

MRS. CORA HATCH WILL CONTINUE her course of lectures in Clinton Hall on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Admittance 15 cents.

REV. T. L. HARRIS WILL LECTURE AT THE New-York University, Washington-square, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Gospel a triumph*. Seats free.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BROOKLYN. INDEPENDENT TICKET!!!

For President.
HENRY HILL, No. 303 Sackett-st., merchant, firm of Finch & Hill, No. 117 Broad-st.

Vice-President.
GILBERT L. HAIGHT, No. 30 Smith-st., Receiving Teller in American Exchange Bank, New-York.

Corresponding Secretary.
CHAS. A. NICHOLS, Pierrepont House, lawyer, firm of Miller, Peet & Nichols, No. 192 Broadway.

Recording Secretary.
JAMES THORN, Jr., No. 70 West Baltic-st., Clerk with Townsend, Clinch & Dike, No. 67 Front-st., N. Y.

Treasurer.
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ALFRED WICKS, No. 349 Carlton-av., Clerk, with Stokes & Bros., No. 29 Cliff-st., New-York.
HENRY E. NESMITH, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Nesmith & Sons, No. 28 South-st., New-York.
GEO. S. DWIGHT, No. 64 Harrison-st., Clerk, with Geo. S. Hobson, No. 62 South-st., New-York.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD, No. 7 Butler-st., merchant, firm of Whittlesey & Sherwood, No. 21 South-st., New-York.

Inspectors of Elections.
WM. S. WALLACE, HENRY B. SMITH, EZRA F. LEWIS.

(Signed.) JOHN GREENWOOD, ALDEN J. SPOONER, GEO. R. NOYES, JOHN WINSLOW, JOSEPH C. PHILLIPS, GOULD H. THORP, WALTER S. GOVE, Nominating Committee.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1859.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Committee appointed to nominate Officers for the Mercantile Library Association of the City of Brooklyn, for the ensuing year, have agreed on and reported the following ticket:

President.
LEBBEUS CHAPMAN, Jr., No. 262 Livingston-st., Lawyer, at No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

Vice-President.
WILLIAM R. BLISS, No. 43 Smith-st., clerk with Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York.

Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES H. FROTHINGHAM, No. 94 Remsen-st., Merchant, firm of Howland & Frothingham, New-York.

Recording Secretary.
ROBERT C. OGDEN, No. 45 Sydney-place, clerk with D. Devlin & Co., New-York.

Treasurer.
HENRY P. JOURNEAY, No. 144 Atlantic-st., merchant, firm of Journeay & Burnham.

Additional Directors.
GEORGE R. BOWMAN, Remsen-st., merchant, firm of Stone, Bowman and Bliss, New-York.
SPENCER D. C. VANBOKKELEN, No. 6 Harrison-st., merchant, New-York.
JOHN S. WARD, Pacific-st., merchant, firm of Purdy & Ward, New-York.
COE ADAMS, No. 65 Pierrepont-st., merchant, Greenwich-st., New-York.
ARTHUR B. GRAVES, No. 107 Henry-st., clerk with R. B. Graves & Co., New-York.
J. ADELBERT SOUTHWORTH, No. 240 Union-st., clerk with Southworth, Slauson & Co., New-York.
STEPHEN W. CAREY, No. 44 Sidney-place, ship-broker, No. 61 South-st., New-York.
HENRY H. ALDEN, No. 170 Washington-st., clerk with E. J. Brown & Co., New-York.
WILLIAM STEWART, No. 178 Schermerhorn-st., clerk with Peter Cooper, New-York.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1859.
(Signed.) WALTER S. GRIFFITH, SMITH J. EASTMAN, HENRY A. BLAKSLEE, ALFRED TAYLOR, WM. G. PATTERSON, HENRY E. PIERSON, JAS. L. BUTLER, Nominating Committee.

The election will take place on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at No. 163 Atlantic-st., near Clinton. The Polls will be open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 9 P. M. Every member of the Association, who is not in arrears for dues or fines, is entitled to vote.

REMOVAL. THE COMMERCIAL AGENCY Has been this day REMOVED To Park Buildings. Entrances No. 37 Park-row and No. 145 Nassau-st. McKILLOP & WOOD. New-York, Jan. 14, 1859.

LOCOMOTIVE FOR SALE. ENTIRELY NEW. First-class in every respect—very low. Gauge 4 feet 8½ inches. G. W. COPELAND, No. 68 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS. J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York. *A pamphlet of information sent free.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 80 *miles of superior quality, large size Submarine* Telegraphic Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Company, of London. For particulars, inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 18 Wall-st.

PARTIES, WEDDINGS, DINNERS, EVENing entertainments, &c., furnished with China, silver, glass, confectionery, game, music, cooks, waiters, &c., either in City or country. All orders by post or otherwise attended to with dispatch. Terms very reasonable. PETER H. STEVENS, No. 207 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SOAP-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD QUARRIES, in lots to suit, either in the rough block or sawed into slabs, *or otherwise manufactured*. Descriptive Catalogues sent by mail, on application to JOSEPH P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York; or JONATHAN CHILD, West Worthington, Mass.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. —For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE. No. 71 Rue du Conservatoire, [illegible]. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris. The landlord, Mr. G. A. DRININGER, and servants, speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYing a first-class house, containing all modern improvements, between 5th and 13th sts., near Broadway, would like to dispose of a large, well-furnished room to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other boarders taken. References required. Address, with name, G. B. T., Box 128 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN, WITHIN TEN minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries; house first-class with all modern conveniences; situation good; no children in the house. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and bedroom, also, single room, at No. 70 Sands-st., corner of Jay. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, by a young man, in a private French family, where they speak only French, and that pure; will require a large room, with fire and gas; references exchanged. Address E. R. G., Box No. 894 Post-Office.

AN OLD WIDOW LADY, HAVING NO family at present, would let two or three rooms, together or separate, nicely furnished, each one dollar by the week. A good stove and everything necessary for housekeeping for sober, genteel persons; none else may apply. Call for two or three days at No. 112 West 25th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

A SUITE OF NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor (bath-room adjoining) can be had, with board, by a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen. Also, a hall bed-room. Parties desiring a lively and pleasant home would be pleased. Apply at No. 205 East Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom, suitable for a family or single gentlemen, may be had in the modern-built house, No. 14 West 28th-st., one door west of Broadway. The house is admirably located, and replete with all modern conveniences.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN rooms and partial board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., where every comfort of a good home can be realized; terms very moderate; references exchanged; three minutes walk from Fulton Ferry.

NO. 26 AMITY-PLACE—ONE DOOR FROM Bleecker-st., a large front room on second floor, with pantries, to let, with board, to two persons, for $12 per week, fire and gas included. Other rooms, for single gentlemen, from $4 to $5. Dinner at 1 o'clock. Reference given and required.

WANTED—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN WISH to find a pleasant, well-furnished room, with conveniences for fire and gas, in some cheerful and intelligent family, where they may expect something like the comforts of a home. Address G. A., Box 163 Times Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain rooms, with partial board, in Houston-st., near McDougal, by addressing W., Box No. 2,295, P. O. Reference required.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PLEASANT room, warmed and lighted, for two gentlemen, $8 per week; other rooms may be had, on very reasonable terms, at No. 70 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Dinner at 6 P. M.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALEXANDRE ORGANS, For Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools. SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855. This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents: GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. Prices at the depôt, No. 51 Dey-st.: $60, $100, $225, $250, $300, $325, $375, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st., Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c. JUST PUBLISHED: A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE WALLACE PIANO-FORTE—DRIGGS' PATENT. Its tones are the fullest, most sonorous and pure. It is the most durable, and will remain longer in tune than any other Piano-forte. It is built upon a solid iron frame or bed plate—the whole case forms a vibrating shell, with an upper and lower sounding board, like the violin. "It is the best piano-forte existing," and is recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Wm. H. Fry, M. Strakosch, Maretzek, Albert H. Wood, Gustave Eckhardts, Wm. Mason, H. Wollenhaupts, and many other musical celebrities. Sole agents, WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, Warerooms No. 694 Broadway. C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years. ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS, For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges, at wholesale and retail. PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS. First-class PIANOS, fully warranted, plain or richly carved, at LOWEST PRICES. PIANOS and MELODEONS to LET or sold on installments. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE Organs, of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at extremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $150. New Pianos for rent, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell a large assortment of his celebrated pianofortes at very great bargains. Second-hand pianofortes taken in exchange, at their full value. A call is respectfully solicited.

HAZELTON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned pianos at the lowest rates. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, and guaranteed for three years.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES IN plain and carved cases, at wholesale prices, for cash. All pianos fully guaranteed for two years. Second-hand pianos at $60 to $140. A. E. THOMPSON, 469 Broadway.

T. H. CHAMBERS—SUPERIOR PIANOS, Bible House, Astor-place. An unlimited warrantee given with every instrument of his own manufacture. Second-hand Pianos from $50 upwards.

## INSTRUCTION.

GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway.—New pupils are received day and evening for thorough instruction. There are no classes, each pupil being separately taught at hours to suit his own convenience.

*From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.*

The Chirographic Art is much more important to mankind than is generally considered, and Mr. Goldsmith may very well claim to be considered at its head.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 809 BROADWAY—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason. New term begins February 7th, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 599 Broadway, keeps the largest *Commercial Institution* in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys for business in a superior practical manner. Those entering now will be prepared for Spring business. Two private desks vacant.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., will reopen on the 4th inst. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector. C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 45 East 24th-st., boarding and day school. Classics and modern languages. There is a primary department. *Prof. ELIE CHARLIER*, Director.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 24 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For particulars address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, President.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Boarding and day pupils—No. 79 East 18th-st. For full information, see circular, which may be obtained at the Institute, or will be sent to applicants. *The Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., Principal.*

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—ELM Park Institute for boys, Litchfield, Conn. A first-class school. Terms moderate. Apply to Dr. RICHARDS & SON, Principals.

A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—IN Brooklyn, will be disposed of on easy terms. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Terms moderate.

## TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' boarding school, in Connecticut, to instruct in the English department and take charge of the Latin. The position requires a lady of refinement, thoroughly educated, accustomed to a boarding school, and of some experience in teaching; an Episcopalian preferred. Address AUGUSTA, Box No. 126 Times Office.

A MATHEMATICIAN—A THOROUGH SCHOLar in all mathematical branches, author of several treatises in geometry, wants a professorship of mathematics in a college. Address A. NEANDER, New-Brunswick, N. J.

## PERSONAL.

MR. ISAAC H. MEAD, OF CHICAGO, IS requested to call upon or communicate with Rev. Dr. FERRIS, New-York, at the earliest moment.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH A kind and pleasant disposition, wishes a home where she will be considered as one of the family; is a neat sewer, and willing to make herself useful; has no objection to going out of the City a short distance. Unexceptionable references as to character and capability. For further particulars address a note to A. B., Box No. 113 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as children's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth, and will do plain sewing and chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful; also, a competent woman wishes a situation as laundress; can take the full charge of a laundry; can do fine washing or chamberwork; both have good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 12 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as housekeeper in a private family, or as nurse; understands the care of children from their birth; or would take a place as first-class cook; no objection to the country; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st. None but first class family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUNdress, or general servant, for a steady, reliable first-class domestic; is neat, obliging and respectful; well capable to fill a good situation; not fond of changing; an excellent washer and ironer, and very good cook; references unexceptionable for integrity and experience. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTworthy, economical and highly-recommended girl, as plain cook or general work; is an excellent washer and ironer, and will be found a thorough servant; also, a very nice young girl wants a situation as up stairs girl, nurse or waiter; will go for small wages and try to please. Apply at No. 66 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE, UPRIGHT AMERIcan young woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; has lived with some of the highest families; is careful and attentive to orders; understands the management of milk and butter; no objection to the country; a steady place the principal object. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—FOR AN EXPERIENCED SERVANT, a situation as nurse, or chambermaid and waiter; is fully capable to take entire charge of an infant; is strictly honest and conscientious in the discharge of her duties, also industrious and patient; is parted with for no fault, and can have the most unquestionable references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer. Can give good reference from her last place. No objection to a short distance in the country. Apply for two days, at No. 223 West 26th-st., rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 18, A SITUAtion as children's nurse, and to do plain, neat sewing; is willing and obliging in the nursery; will wait on a lady who boards; wages, $5 to $6 a month. Also, a neat girl as plain cook and laundress; does up linen in style; wages $7. Call at No. 245 East 22d-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the very best of City reference; lived eight years in one family; no objection to leave the City; Washington preferred. Apply at No. 129 Clinton-place, in the grocery store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; will take care of a baby from its birth; is fully competent, having always lived in that capacity, and can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family, or would do the chamber-work and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last 7 years. Call at No. 73 King-st., 2d floor, front room; can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A NURSE'S SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has long experience in the care of children; most respectable City reference can be given. Apply at No. 51 Greenwich-av., opposite 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a respectable family as chambermaid and good fine washer and ironer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 33 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a small private family to do housework; is a good plain and first-rate washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 169 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK; IS an excellent washer and ironer; no objection to do the housework for a small family. Good City references. Call at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, 18 YEARS old, a situation as child's nurse; is fond of children, and has great taste for dressing their hair. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 206 Grand-st., near Mott-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork; best City reference from her late situation. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th-st., up stairs, between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at No. 34 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A HOME IN BROOKLYN, FOR A young lady of the highest respectability and worth, in a family where her services in the instruction of children, or sewing a portion of the time, will compensate for board. Inquire at No. 116 State-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as first class laundress; understands her business in fluting and mangling; can do up ladies' muslins the best kind; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 6th-av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, who understands her business well; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Good references given. Call at No. 179 West 24th-st., near 8th-av., 2nd floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, and is a good bread baker; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 163 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 112 Ludlow-st., between Delancy and Rivington sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; good City reference given. Apply at No. 35 Christopher-st., corner Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUAtion; has got the best of reference from some of the first families in the City. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th av., first floor, back.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION, BY AN American woman; can cut and fit children's clothes and do all kinds of family sewing. References given. Apply at No. 673 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as competent laundress and chambermaid in a private family. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a very competent person as first-class laundress; has excellent City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at her last place until engaged. Call at No. 75 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION as laundress and chambermaid; she understands her business. Can be seen at No. 277 West 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation in a small private family, to do the general housework; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 38 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook or laundress in a private family; is a good family baker. Good City reference given. Call at 145 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse, understands the care of children, can produce the best of City references; call at 24 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize, by employing good faithful girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 80 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls from 5 to 15 years.

CALIFORNIA.—A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, who fully understands the care of children, wishes to go to California with a family who may be going out by the steamer of the 20th, or the next one after; she is willing to pay half the passage-money; the best of reference. Address for three days, ELLEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF RESPECTABLE Protestant help, both male and female, will apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., (free to employers,) where will be found first-rate cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and seamstresses; girls for housework, for City and country; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, clerks, porters, and laborers.

FRENCH AND GERMAN GIRLS—AND SERvants of every nation, male and female can always be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 *Bible House*, 4th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. French cooks and nurses on hand.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB. —Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 18, at noon. Subject—*The most Profitable Management of Small Farms near large Cities. Ladies and strangers are always especially welcome*. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MACHpelah Cemetery Association, of New-Durham, N. J., will be held in the Lecture-room of the Third Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., when the usual election for Trustees will take place. HUGH GLASSFORD, President.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth av. Railroad Company will be held, at the Depôt, 6th-av., corner of 44th-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, from 12 till 2 P. M. T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN.—The Annual Meeting will be held at Firemens' Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Officers for 1859 are to be elected. P. W. ENGS, President. G. W. WHEELER, Rec. Sec'y.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A married man, without children; he understands the business perfectly; would do the work of a small vegetable garden if required; he would go to any part of the country to a permanent situation; can be well recommended by his last employer; he will be found steady and obliging. Can be seen by addressing J. G., Coachman, Hastings Post-office, on Hudson, Westchester Co.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A STRONG AND active single young man, just from the country, either as porter in a store, or to take care of a team of horses, or any kind of an honorable employment; will be found faithful and obliging, in every respect; writes a good hand, and quick at figures. A note addressed to J. M., Box No. 159 Times Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE young Englishman, a situation as coachman; has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is an excellent groom, as well as driver; is a good waiter, if required, and would make himself generally useful, in a private family; good reference from present employer. Can be seen at No. 139 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; or address W. B., Box No. 139 Times Office. Wages no object.

WANTED—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion; understands the business in all its various branches; has long experience in the business; would have no objection to see to the farm if required; is a married man; can give reference. A line sent to A. Bridgman's, No. 876 Broadway, for B. K., will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business, and has had many years' experience in this City; can produce the best of City reference. Call at, or address THOS. H., No. 236 6th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman of first-class abilities, has had many years' experience in this country and can give the best of reference; or would take a farm on shares if terms suited. Address FARMER, or apply at Smith's Bookstore, No. 66 White-st., New-York.

TO MASTER BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO understands the English and German baking business, and speaks both the languages fluently, wishes for a situation as second hand. Address A. B., No. 107 Houston-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIenced waiter; has been 5 years in his last place; has good City reference. Address H. B. Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS farmer or coachman, who understands the care of horses and farming in all its branches; can give the best City reference, if required, as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address B. W., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant waiter, accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family; has good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 59 6th-av., in the cabinet shop.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER WISHES to change his situation. References unexceptionable. Salary (now received and) expected, $1,200. Address EQUATION, Box No. 3,531 Post-Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON AS COACHMAN AND waiter, who is fully competent to manage and drive a pair of horses, understands waiting in all its variety, of an obliging disposition, that can bring undoubted certificates for correct character, habits and ability; none others need apply at CHAMBERS', No. 46 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid to rise early in the morning, and understands general housework, to go about 30 miles in the country, on the Hudson River. Such an one, with good references, can find a good home by calling at No. 207 West 19th-st., on Tuesday or Wednesday of this week, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. Wages very moderate.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 TO 17 years of age; must be a good penman, quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. No others need apply. Address, in the handwriting of applicant, stating age and reference, to A. H. B., Box No. 173 Times Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEORGE W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE to do the office work and make himself generally useful. None need apply but those who are well recommended. Salary first year $50. Address L. R., Box No. 156 Times office.

WANTED—AN HONEST, INTELLIGENT BOY to learn the drug business, and make himself useful. Salary first year $75. Inquire of SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist and Apothecary, cor. 8th-av. and 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A HARDWARE STORE; must be honest and not afraid to work. Salary first year, $60. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. W., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A BOY—FIFTY DOLLARS FOR THE first year. Must apply by 9½ o'clock, either Wednesday or Thursday morning, at GARNER & CO.'S, No. 245 Broadway.

TO CARPENTERS AND TRACK-LAYERS. —WANTED—A few experienced men to go to the Isthmus of Panama. None need apply unless they can furnish first-class recommendations, to the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

TURNERS WANTED—GOOD IVORY, BONE or wood-turners can have steady employment and good wages by applying to the American Hard Rubber Company, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

ORGANIST—WANTED FOR AN EPISCOPAL Church in the City of Brooklyn. A resident of the place preferred. Address J. R., Box No. 288 Post-office, New-York.

AUCTIONEER WANTED—TO GO TO KNOXville, Tenn. Apply to J. M. RONEY, No. 167 Chambers-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A WHOLESALE DRY Goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-Office.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c. ILLUMINATING TILES, VAULT COVERS, &c., giving from 20 to 50 per cent. more light than any other protected light manufactured for PLATFORMS, AREAS, DOOR SILLS AND RISERS, SIDEWALKS, FLOOR and ROOF LIGHTS, OF LEONARD & JACKSON'S PATENT. Patented June, 1858. This is an entire new patented article, the glass is protected, a curb which can pass over the light without touching the glass, and it gives from one-quarter to one-half more light than any other manufactured, besides our prices are reasonable; we do not have to pay Thaddeus Hyatt one dollar a foot for every foot manufactured, and are not bound to charge six dollars for every foot of vault lights sold, as the parties [illegible] that compose the vault-light combination. We respectfully invite the attention of owners, architects, builders and others to examine our light—a better article at less money. We also manufacture IRON BUILDING FRONTS, BEAMS, GIRDERS, COLUMNS, RAILINGS, STAIRS, SHUTTERS, and every description of CAST AND WROUGHT IRON WORK for building purposes. Manufacturers of the following iron fronts and [illegible] work: New-York Times Building and the balance of the block, American Exchange Bank, Astor Banking House, Union Bank, and many others. JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. [illegible] to [illegible] Goerck-st. Foot Broadway stages pass within one block of our works.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC By parties who formerly made and sold lights that they do not and may not use for my inventions, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City: George R. Jackson & Co., [illegible] & W. W. Cornell & Co., [illegible] & Co., Ingalls & Case, Theodore Hyatt. The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the makers of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them, as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT. New-York, January, 1859.

ESTABLISHED 1836. GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO., EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS, Nos. 198 and 201 Centre-st., Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st., New-York. Manufacturers of iron railings of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, yards, stores, offices, &c. Book shops, safes and window shutters. Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c. Enameled grates and fenders. Corrugated iron roofs. Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes. Specimens of our work can be seen at the [illegible], American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place. United States Custom-houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond. United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Army Offices, New-York.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—[illegible] Low-pressure Ventilating Steam Heater, suited to all kinds of buildings, cheap and simple of construction, economical of fuel, safe beyond any contingency, and [illegible] the only steam heater that [illegible]. Can be seen in operation at DOTY'S [illegible] and Ventilating establishment, No. 632 Canal-st., thirty feet east of Broadway.

IRON SAFE FOR SALE—ONE OF HERRING'S Patent, nearly new. For sale cheap. Apply to Mr. COMSTOCK, in the Law office of Mr. Lincoln, Times Building, Park-row.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY—ALL sizes, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FURS, FURS.
By WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.
[illegible] belonging to the late
J. H. HARLEY,
Will be sold at public auction,
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 10½ o'clock.
The stock consists of sables, ermine, marten, mink, [illegible] gentlemen's fur caps, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars.
Those who wish a good article, warranted, would do well to attend the sale on Wednesday next, Jan. 19, at [illegible] o'clock.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom No. 185 Broadway.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Room,
200 lots hardware, cutlery, &c., in lots to suit the city and country trade.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 4TH-AV., 24TH, 25TH, 37TH, CANAL, WATTS, LAURENS AND VESTRY STS. AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
FOURTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET—[illegible] lots southwest corner.
FOURTH-AVENUE—[illegible] lots east side, between 27th and 28th sts.
[illegible] lots west side, between 27th and 28th sts. These lots are graded, with private sewer to [illegible].
[illegible]—The valuable brick dwelling-house and lot No. [illegible] East 24th-st., south side, between 4th and Madison avs. House [illegible] feet front, first-class, and contains all conveniences. Lot [illegible] feet [illegible] inches.
THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET—[illegible] lot, north side, between Lexington and 4th avs.
[illegible]—No. 480, south side, between Varick and Hudson sts., 25 feet front and running through to Vestry-st.
CANAL-STREET—3-story brick stores Nos. 447, 449, 451 and 453, west side.
WATTS-STREET—House and lot No. 41, south side, near Canal-st. Lot 25.5x60 feet. The above property on Canal and Watts sts. is leasehold from Trinity Church and renewable.
CANAL AND LAURENS STREETS—[illegible]-story and attic brick houses Nos. 383 and 385 Canal-st., northeast corner of Canal and Laurens sts.; plot 43 feet 1 inch front, 55.1 rear, and about 75 feet in depth; in fee.
[illegible]—House and lot No. [illegible] Canal-st., north side, 25 feet [illegible] from [illegible] Hudson-st.; in fee.
Possession can be had of the improved property on the first of May. Book, Maps, and full particulars can be had at the Auctioneers' office, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
SUPERB SALE OF HIGH-CLASS PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, AND ELEGANT EBONY CABINETS, SEVRES CARD-STANDS, PARIAN GOODS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 301 Broadway, near 4th-st., superb sale of high-class pictures, engravings, and elegant ebony cabinets, sevres card-stands and other rich parian goods. The above are the importation of Messrs. Dusseldorf & Co. Among the painters are G. Sales, of Rome; K. Selling, of Vienna; Lech, of Brussels; Schaffer, Puttner, Friedlander and Schiringer, of Vienna; De Plon Gadel, of Munich; Diaz, Billet and Jules Noel, of Paris; Gerhard Dow, Boddington, of London; Armfield, Schaab, of Amsterdam; Horatio McCulloch, W. H. Crome, Watts, Royal Academicians, &c., &c. Winterhalter's engravings, and others of high class; superb ormolu and bronze medallion cabinets, sevres painted card stands, rich fancy ormolu goods, bronzes, &c. They can be examined any time before the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable invoice of wines, liquors, &c., to be sold without reserve to close the stock of an importer; old brandy, 1838; Belle Fleur brandy, [illegible]; O. D. brandy, do.; London Dock; Port, Malmsey, Madeira, Topaz, Sherry; fine old rum, whisky, claret, Sauterne; 10 baskets Charles Heidsieck champagne, cabinet champagne, Philadelphia brand, superior to any in this market, with other brands and other choice wines and liquors. Also, immediately after the above, we shall close a few lots remaining unsold from Assignee's sale of Dec. 18 and 23, viz.: fine sherries, P. G., 1862; Manzanilla, old, J. & W. M., 1858; S. C. P. old G., &c.; whisky, rum, gin, and a few M. Havana Cigars.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY J. BOGART, STORE NO. 1 NORTH WILLIAM-STREET.—SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of attachment to me directed and delivered, and by an order granted by the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, I will expose to sale, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1859, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., at No. 1 North William-st., in the City of New-York, a [illegible] quantity of Hemp and Tarred Rope, Lanyards, &c. JAMES C. WILLETT, late Sheriff.

BARTLETT & COWDEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE.—A large and choice stock, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWDEN, all kinds of salable goods, in lots to suit City and country dealers. Sales positive for cash.

ALFRED BRAGG, Auctioneer.
ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 22 Cortlandt-st., 1,000 cases Boots and Shoes, being the balance of the stock of A. BRAGG & CO. Terms made known on day of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 26 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ELI H. ROBBINS, (late of Portsmouth, N. H.,) GEORGE E. ROYCE, GERSHOM N. HARD, who respectively reside in the City of New-York, and EMERY E. CHILDS and PETER B. ACKER, who respectively reside in the city of Brooklyn, and GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN, who resides at Orwell, Addison County, Vermont, and WILLIAM NELSON, who resides at Peekskill, N. Y., have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, under the name or firm of ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD, for the purpose of carrying on the general dry goods business in the City of New-York, in which all the parties interested are the said Eli H. Robbins, George E. Royce, Gershom N. Hard, Emery E. Childs and Peter B. Acker, who are the general partners, and the said Gustavus A. Austin and the said William Nelson are the special partners; that the said Austin has contributed the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars as capital, and the said Nelson has contributed the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars as capital towards the common stock; and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1859, and is to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1862.
ELI H. ROBBINS,
GEORGE E. ROYCE,
GERSHOM N. HARD,
EMERY E. CHILDS,
PETER B. ACKER,
GUSTAVUS A. AUSTIN,
WILLIAM NELSON.
Dated at New-York, the 1st of January, 1859.
Store No. 70 Reade-st. and No. 113 Duane-st.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & REED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation and sale of metals, and dealing in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER H. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 30, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED,
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., New-York, and WHITTEMORE & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.—Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & CO.—Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1859.
P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

DISSOLUTION.—AS THE BUSINESS OF THE firm of A. J. WHITE & CO. has been sold, thus dissolving the firm, I give notice that I am no longer connected in business with GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, WILLIAM H. COMSTOCK or BALDWIN L. JUDSON. Parties having business with me will call at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., opposite the Western Hotel.
ANDREW J. WHITE,
Of the late firm of A. J. White & Co.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. T. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1858.
GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the manufacture of Bonnet Frames at the old stand, No. 111 Chambers-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership under the name and firm of FLEMING & SMITH, for the transaction of the Produce Commission business, at No. 212 Greenwich-st.
New-York, Jan. 3, 1859. CHARLES E. FLEMING,
LEONARD B. SMITH.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, [illegible] at [illegible] WARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Beautifully ornamented, in all styles and colors; suites from $25 and upwards; wardrobes, mattresses, paillasses, pillows, &c., at the old manufactory, No. 484 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Articles promptly manufactured to order and packed for the country.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $20 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 25,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given in ready money for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at No. 129 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

## FINANCIAL.

THOMPSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 2 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
OFFER FOR SALE, at all times, a variety of State Stocks, and other first-class Securities, in amounts to suit.
COLLECTIONS promptly made on all points of the United States and Canada.
COUNTRY BANKERS' and MERCHANTS' Accounts received on the most favorable terms.
ORDERS for the purchase and sale of Stocks at the Board of Brokers promptly executed on Commission only.
UNCURRENT MONEY discounted at all times at our quotations, and better in most cases.
WE HAVE A DISTINCT SPECIE OFFICE, and deal largely in Coin and Bullion at extremely favorable rates.
LAND WARRANTS bought at the highest market prices, and orders filled at all times for any amount with our full and unlimited guaranty.
WE ALWAYS GIVE the most careful attention to the interests of our correspondents, and in liberality, promptness and accuracy of our business transactions, we court comparison with any Banking House in the country.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED for THOMPSON'S BANK-NOTE REPORTER, edited by JOHN THOMPSON, and quotations corrected by THOMPSON BROTHERS, giving at all times the standard quotations for currency, &c. The oldest, widest circulated, and most complete Bank-Note Reporter in existence.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

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| HUGH LAING, | NOAH S. HUNT, |
| EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND, | THOMAS SMULL, |
| CHAS. E. SWORDS, | J. H. RANSOM, |
| JOHN FENFOLD, | GEO. A. TOWNSEND, |
| JOHN COMPTON, | DON ALONZO CUSHMAN, |
| D. HENRY HAIGHT, | U. J. SMITH, |
| JOSEPH LAWRENCE, | ALFRED WILLIS, |
| LEONARDO S. SUAREZ, | SYLVESTER S. HOWARD, |
| SILAS ROBINSON, | ALVORD E. LAING, |
| A. R. ENO, | ROBERT M. BRUCE, |
| JOHN WATSON, | J. S. BOYD, |
| JOSEPH H. COALIES, | A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE, |
| SAMUEL WILLETTS, | LAWRENCE TURNURE, |
| S. T. NICOLL, | HENRY S. LEVERICH, |
| GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr., | J. H. HOLCOMB. |

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000,
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
This Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. B. Keeler, | E. D. Brown, | E. L. Walton, |
| Wm. Dennistown, | Robert M. Field, | Geo. J. Price, |
| Isaac Walton, | John Palmer, | Stephen Valentine, |
| James M. Mills, | Stephen Cutter, | David H. Knapp, |
| James Humes, | John Foster, | Wm. A. Cumming, |
| James Nash, | Alanson F. Briggs, | And. M. Whitlock, |
| Wm. Wake, | Alex. McDonald, | Charles Perley, |
| Abr'm Denike, | Nathan Aniel, | Sanford Mead, |
| Jord. L. Mott, Jr., | John H. Morris, | John Murphy, |
| John L. Moore, | B. McCahill, | Jacob Wilson, |

D. B. KEELER, President.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 28 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

JASPER CORNING & SON,
No. 49 Wall st., buy and sell Stocks and Bonds on Commission, and make collections throughout the United States and Canadas.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 12, 1859.—The depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upwards, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, 17th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.
Also, an extra dividend, at one-half of the rates above-named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.
Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.
This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 11th inst. the following gentlemen were elected:

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| JAMES N. COBB, | JOHN Q. JONES, |
| WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, | FELIX INGOLDSBY, |
| ROBERT RAY, | PHILIP V. HOFFMAN, |
| ROBERT L. KENNEDY, | DANIEL B. FEARING, |
| PHILIP M. LYDIG, | JOSEPH SAMPSON, |
| ANSON LIVINGSTON, | WILLIAM S. HERRIMAN, |

GEORGE A. JONES.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following elections were unanimous: JAMES N. COBB reelected President; A. J. CLINTON elected Secretary, and I. D. COLE, Jr., Assistant Secretary.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK—NO. 7 WALL-STREET.—New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.—ELECTION.—At an election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, held this day at the Banking House, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:
DIRECTORS—Caleb Barstow, Wm. D. Thompson, Joseph W. Corlies, J. Lee Smith, D. Henry Haight, James Myers, Andrew Comstock, Alwin Zohleicher, Wm. R. Fosdick, Edward C. Bogert, John H. Earle, Albert O. Parmelee, Joshua L. Pope, Wm. G. Taaks, Isaac H. Frothingham.
INSPECTORS—Wm. Barsell, Martin Bates, Jr., Louis Struller.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—At the annual election held on Tuesday, the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:
WM. PHELPS, JNO. J. DORTIC,
WM. H. SLOCUM, CH'N G. GUNTHER,
CHAS. M. CHURCH,
And BENJ. W. CLAPP, CHAS. E. LEVERIDGE and AMOS ROBBINS were elected as Inspectors of the next election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board JOHN G. STORM was unanimously reelected President.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1859.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 287 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.—Depositors are hereby notified that the usual Semi-annual Dividend on all sums entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17. Interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRELL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

BANK OF THE OHIO VALLEY, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This Bank was established in September last, under the auspices of the State Bank of Ohio.
It deals in Exchanges, makes collections, and remits promptly for them.
It is now remitting to its correspondents in Eastern cities at ¼ per cent premium.
Reference—The American Exchange Bank.
W. W. SCARBOROUGH, President.
W. A. GOODMAN, Cashier.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1859.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the trust mortgage securing said bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon of Saturday, Jan. 22 next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of twenty-nine (29, or any portion thereof) of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the sinking fund.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY,
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, Dec. 18, 1858.

$40,000—FOR SALE—FORTY MILWAUKEE and Watertown First Mortgage Eight per Cent Railroad Bonds, $1,000 each. Principal and interest payable in the City of New-York—a part of an issue of $310,000—dated in 1854, and payable 1864. These Bonds are entitled to the confidence of capitalists, presenting as they do undoubted security, at a very low price. Purchasers can have the option of a private guaranty for both principal and interest by paying a consideration for the same. For further and full particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 26 Pine-st.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted, and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, } No. 59
F. H. GRAIN, } William-st.,
C. F. SMITH, } New-York.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto for the last three and six months, payable on and after the 17th. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FOR SALE—$12,000—CLEVELAND CITY 7 PER Cent. Water Bonds. A prime security.
STOUT, CLEWS & MASON,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL election for 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 9th-st. Polls open from 12 noon until 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 61 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

## FINANCIAL.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, [illegible]
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1859.
[illegible] at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto of five hundred dollars and under, and upon all sums entitled thereto above five hundred dollars at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after the 17th instant. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest.
The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Monday, Wednesday and Friday only from 5 to 7 P. M.
By order of the Board,
FRANCIS T. LUQUEER, President.
WASH. R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Aggregate condition of the BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI and its BRANCHES, on the 31st day of December, 1858.

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|---|---|---|
| Bills discounted | | $1,427,845 66 |
| Exchange matured | | 46,791 50 |
| Exchange maturing | | 2,140,920 11 |
| Real Estate | | 139,146 34 |
| State Bonds | | 112,000 00 |
| Suspended Debt | | 49,709 74 |
| Protest Account | | 330 42 |
| Due from Banks | | 2,881 23 |
| Bank notes on hand of other Banks | | 216,348 00 |
| Specie on hand | | 1,384,000 11 |
| Total | | $5,686,780 33 |

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| Capital Stock owned by the State | $1,000,000 00 | |
| Capital Stock owned by individuals | 1,224,310 00 | $2,224,310 00 |
| Bank of the State of Missouri, (old charter) | | 163,675 37 |
| Due Depositors | | 770,362 39 |
| Dividends unpaid | | 2,376 28 |
| Profit and Loss | | 39,176 25 |
| Interest and Exchange Surplus | | 45,134 66 |
| Interest and Exchange | 176,790 97 | |
| Less Expenses | 30,744 15— | 146,046 82 |
| Due to Banks | | 100,393 04 |
| Balance due to Parent Bank from Branches | | 20,762 37 |
| Contingent Fund | | 4,781 45 |
| Circulation | | 1,186,790 00 |
| Total | | $5,686,780 33 |

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GASLIGHT CO., Jan. 17, 1859.
AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THIS OFFICE on the 10th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

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|---|---|
| WILLIAM W. FOX, | J. PHILLIPS PHŒNIX, |
| JOSEPH KERNOCHAN, | GUY RICHARDS, |
| NAJAH TAYLOR, | EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, |
| JOSEPH WALKER, | JOSEPH SAMPSON, |
| THOMAS W. PEARSALL, | LINDLEY M. HOFFMAN, |
| JOHN W. LIVINGSTON, | WILLIAM A. HADDEN, |

And WILLIAM C. PICKERSGILL
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, WILLIAM W. FOX was unanimously reelected President, JOHN MOWTON, Manager, and C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN OIL CO., New-York, Jan. 17, 1859.
THE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, duly incorporated under the act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical, or Chemical purposes, passed February 17, 1848, and the acts amending the same, hereby report, That the capital stock of said Company is three hundred thousand dollars; that of this sum, stock has been issued to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in payment for, and to the amount of the value of the property purchased by the Company, and necessary for their business.
The remaining sum of fifty thousand dollars has been actually paid to the Company in cash. The amount of the existing debts of the Company, at this date, is sixteen hundred and fourteen 14-100 dollars.
N. T. CARRYL, President.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.
TRUSTEES
J. S. Holbrook, Chas. A. Jarvis,
Edward Learned, James M. Motley.
N. T. Carryl.
*City and County of New-York, ss.*—On this 17th day of January, 1859, personally appeared before me, James M. Motley, Secretary of the Manhattan Oil Company, who being duly sworn, says that the facts stated in the above report are in all respects true, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before me Jan. 17, 1859. GEO. T. HAWS, Commissioner of Deeds.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER DIVIDEND Scrip and Bonds of 1860, '64 and '74, purchased by E. A. BENEDICT, No. 30 William-st.

## DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.
THIS COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED A dividend of SIX 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last five years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

49TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Also, *Resolved*, That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Dec. 18, 1858. Secretary.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
JAN. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, Cleveland, Jan. 7, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders respectively, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared by the above-named Institution. Holders of shares which have been subscribed for in New-York, will receive their dividends on and after 20th January, (instant,) at Bank of Commerce in New York. H. D. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until the 5th day of January, 1859. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings, New-York,) Jan. 10 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable to Stockholders on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts., New-York, Jan. 3, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., Brooklyn, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand at this office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn. A. J. BERKMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—NEW-YORK, JAN. 15, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 10 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst. RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 32 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
By order. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Jan. 6, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. payable on demand. J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

ALES! ALES! ALES!—PRIVATE FAMILIES and clubs can be supplied with Smith's Philadelphia Ale in half-barrels, Allsopp's East India Pale Ale, in kegs; Barclay & Perkin's London Porter, in demijohns, kegs and bottles. I have also constantly on hand one of the best-selected assortments of choice wines and brandies to be found in this City, and at prices which defy competition. G. E. MENCKE,
Wine Vaults, No. 38 Wall-st.

## SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE.—[illegible]
Clipper ship
YOUNG AMERICA,
D. B. BABCOCK, Commander,
Pier No. 12 East River.
This unrivalled clipper having been delayed in her loading by the inclemency of the weather, the agents beg leave to notify shippers that she will continue to receive freight, and be dispatched positively on or before SATURDAY, Jan. 22. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
N. B.—We give personal attention and care to the handling and stowing of cargo.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
SAILING REGULARLY ON ADVERTISED DAYS.
SATURDAY, JAN. 22.
The fast sailing clipper ship
DICTATOR,
Zenas, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 14, East River. This elegant and substantial clipper has been built expressly for the California trade, having all the improved ventilations, and has always delivered her cargoes in superior condition, offers great inducements to shippers desirous of landing their goods in San Francisco free from sweat and other damage. She insures at the lowest rates, and having large engagements, will be dispatched on her advertised day.
N. B.—No Sal Soda taken on vessels of this line.
For balance of freight apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf at Jersey City for the above ports, after the arrival of the steamship ASIA, (leaving Liverpool Jan 22,) *probably 7th of February.*
Passage money to Nassau ........ $45
Passage money to Havana ........ 50
*Passage money between Havana and Nassau* ........ 15
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $130
Second Cabin Passage ........ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $112
Second Cabin Passage ........ 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 5.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Jan. 19.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 26.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves New-York, Wed'sday, Feb. 2.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The next departure from New-York will be the steamship CIRCASSIAN, Captain GEO. WM. JACKSON, on THURSDAY, Jan. 27, next, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the royal mails. Prices of passage: First class, $90; Second, $60; Third, $30, including free tickets to all the principal cities on railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns: First class, $35; Second, $25. For freight or passage, inquire of the American Express Company, No. 61 Hudson-st., and at their other advertised offices in the interior. Passage in the third class can be secured at any of the above offices to bring persons out from any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 5.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, Dublin and Londonderry, without delay, for $30. Return tickets to either of the above places, good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
GLASGOW, Capt. Thomson, SATURDAY, Jan. 29, at 12 noon.
EDINBURG, Capt. Cumming, SATURDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
For freight or passage apply to
ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on SATURDAY, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at City Point the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there on Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly United States Mail side-wheel Steamship Line.
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places may be had:
To Montgomery, Ala. ....$26 To Jacksonville, Fla. ....$23
To Atlanta, Ga. ....23 To Pilatka, Fla. ....23
To Augusta, Ga. ....20 To Columbia, S. C. ....20
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Captain FOSTER, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES.—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $22; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance, ½ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, A. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock, A. M. The EUROPA will sail on the 2d February. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MEANS.—A gentleman who has the exclusive agency for the sale of several articles of practical utility and demonstrated value, of great importance, and at this time in great demand, desires to obtain a partner, active or silent, (active preferred,) with a capital of from $3,000 to $5,000. The business is capable of being increased to an unlimited extent, and will prove highly remunerative, as can easily be shown in an interview. References exchanged. Address COMMISSION, Box No. 212 Times Office, immediately.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A CHOICE stock of fancy dry goods, together with a long lease of the store and dwelling, and a good business well established, will be sold on accommodating terms, or exchanged for real estate. Satisfactorily located. For particulars, apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$5,000 TO $8,000.—ANY ENTERPRISING man having this amount in cash or good securities, and wishing to engage actively in business, can learn of a rare opportunity of investing it as partner in one of the most prosperous mercantile houses in this City. For particulars, address Box No. 3,603 Post-Office, New-York.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount of money, to purchase one-half of a business thoroughly established, and in successful operation; one of the best opportunities for a profitable investment ever offered, as will be clearly shown.
BIRDSALL & CO., No. 293 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—$10,000 or $20,000, AS IT SHALL BE required, in the manufacture of an article. The monopoly is secured by patent, the demand unlimited, and profits not less than 100 per cent. The party furnishing the capital can have the sales in this City, and the advertiser will guarantee him 25 per cent. on the amount furnished. Address CATO, Box No. 170 Times Office.

JEWELRY STORE.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of an old-established jewelry store in Brooklyn. The stock is small and terms easy. Inquire of J. B. BEERS,
No. 9 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery store. Apply on the premises, No. 128 8th-av., from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M., or 4 to 5 P. M.

## INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets and all similar goods are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patent of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my sanction and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

CODFISH, MACKEREL, HERRING, SALMON, &c., of first quality. Orders for California filled in superior style, at No. 2 Coenties-slip.
J. M. HOLMES.

## RAILROADS.

TRAVELERS FOR THE NORTH, SOUTH, [illegible] APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE. Price 25 cents. [illegible] enables the traveler to use at a glance how he shall travel. [illegible]
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

1859.
CENTRAL ROUTE
FOR THE
WEST
VIA
HARLEM RAILROAD
AND
NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.
One dollar less than by any other route to Albany, Troy and all stations West and North.
Trains leave Depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.
10 o'clock A. M. Express Mail Train.
3:30 o'clock P. M. Express.
Connecting at Albany with the New-York Central Railroad trains for all stations through to Buffalo and the West, also with the Albany Northern road for stations North.
RETURNING LEAVE ALBANY
7:45 A. M. Mail Train, connecting with the New-York Central train from the West, and at East Albany with the train leaving Troy at 7:30 A. M.
3:30 P. M. Express connecting with the Central Railroad train from the West and at East Albany with the train from Troy at 3:30 P. M.
Passengers can rely upon this connection from Troy.
FREIGHT ARRANGEMENTS.
Freight for Albany and the West received at depot, corner White and Centre sts., until 5 o'clock P. M., and forwarded by express as quick as by any other route.
This road is now in excellent order, provided with its own telegraph, equipped with new commodious cars, and for speed, safety and comfort, is equal to any other route.
*Depot in New-York, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av.*
Tickets procured and baggage checked at the office corner Maiden-lane and Broadway, Albany, or at Depot, *East Albany.* WM. J. CAMPBELL, *Superintendent.*

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
For Albany and Troy, fare $2.
On and after Monday, Dec. 6, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
6:30 A. M. for White Plains.
8:30 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
10 A. M. mail train for Albany.
11:30 A. M. for White Plains.
2:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
3 P. M. for Millerton.
3:30 P. M. Express for Albany.
4 P. M. for Croton Falls.
5 P. M. for White Plains.
6:15 P. M. for White Plains, from White and Centre sts.
6:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE
6 A. M. from White Plains.
6:40 A. M. from Williams' Bridge.
7 A. M. from Croton Falls.
7 A. M. from Millerton.
7:30 A. M. from White Plains.
9:15 A. M. mail train from Albany.
10:30 A. M. from Williams' Bridge.
12:30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5:30 P. M. Albany Express.
5 P. M. from Williams' Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail West at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Murray-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Canandaigua Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHAS. MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, at 4 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Courtlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 20, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. Albany Mail Train, 11:15 A. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 6:40 A. A. and 12 M.; for Dobb's Ferry, 3:40 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 5:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, and Dobb's Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:05 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:15 and 6:30 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sundays at 5 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New York at 6 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:45, 7:30 and [illegible] A. M.; 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 3:45 and 5 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 35 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD LEAVES SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. for Greenport; Syosset, 3:30 (on Saturday nights only to Yaphank;) Hempstead [illegible]; Jamaica 6:30 P. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 10 o'clock, from Pier No. 24 East River, steamer BRIDGEPORT. Freight taken to all stations on the Housatonic and Naugatuck railroads, and received on wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, from 11 o'clock until sundown. Office No. 195 Beekman-st. G. W. CORLIES, Agent.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—Public notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of New-York for a special act for the incorporation of a Savings Institution, with the usual powers and privileges appertaining to such institutions; said institution to be known by the name and style of The Twenty-five Cent Savings Bank; the same to be located in the City of New-York.
JOHN BROWN,
JOSHUA B. ARTHUR,
EDWARD DALY,
New-York, Dec. 29, 1858. Committee.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—M. BRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee, against JAMES J. BALDWIN, and Candace Baldwin, his wife, Elihu J. Baldwin, Lovan L. Lewis, Miles P. Lampson, President of the Genesee County Bank, John Miller, Bradford A. Manchester, the Executor of Zebulon Ketchem, Joseph Cawdee, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John S. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Elbridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BAILEY: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 13th day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK,
ja1-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said County, and State of New-York, on the 28th day of October, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.
d1-law10wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE T. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858.
EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 236 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA E. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 47 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRINDY, Administrator.
n1-law6mTu*

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—more durable. Barrels, 28 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

## MEDICAL.

THE ELEVENTH HOUR!—IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—The lurking venom can be safely and surely [illegible] guide to the wonder-working "TRIESEMAR." See Human Frailty, a book [illegible] by Dr. BARROW, No. [illegible] Prince-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere [illegible] also by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
No remedial agent was ever introduced that has proved so uniformly successful as this, for purifying the blood and for the cure of Scrofula. It will speedily remove the worst symptoms of this distressing complaint, and, in a brief period complete a radical cure.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner William, New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.
Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, PUPIL of Ricord, of Paris, the first Venereal Surgeon living, and of Professors [illegible] and Mott, of New-York, is consulted privately at No. 61 Bleecker-st., east of Broadway, all [illegible] diseases of the Sexual System [illegible] ing Weaknesses, &c., &c. Office Hours from [illegible] from 5 to 8 in the evening. "RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED" may be had gratis, by applying [illegible].

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL OFFICE.
No. 213 Broadway, [illegible] Dr. COSTE, of Paris, cures, by his Parisian mode of treatment, all private diseases, strictures, seminal weakness, and female complaints, without mercury [illegible] moderate charges. Consultations in all [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE EARS, NERVOUS HEAD AND MIND COMPLAINTS.—AN ENGLISH CERTAIN AND INFALLIBLE CURE.—British and Foreign Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, Head and Mind [illegible] *Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England.* Consulting Surgeon, CHARLES HENRY HODELL [illegible]. Registered pursuant to act of Parliament. Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq. A new discovery, being a simple method of self-cure, affording instant and certain relief to sufferers who may have despaired [illegible] [illegible] external ear. When the vapor is passing out [illegible] by the sufferer for one minute to the ear affected, and [illegible] the patient, who previously was deaf, is enabled to hear common-toned conversation. A few [illegible] in a similar way will guarantee to cure the most inveterate case of deafness and noises in the head. It is a stop to empiricism and extortion. Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this, can permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and forever rescued from the snares of the numerous dangerous unqualified pretenders of the present day. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent physicians and surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Any sufferer on the continent, or resident in any of the four quarters of the globe, can now be cured, as this discovery can be sent to them with necessary prescriptions, preparations, &c., that will enable them positively to cure themselves. [illegible] cost of the means of cure, which must be sent to the Secretary, JOHN POWELL, Esq., No. 23 Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, England; it can be sent either by banker's draft, payable in England, or notes of the country. Sufficient to cure three cases of most inveterate deafness and noises in the head, £10 10s.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, etc.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Secret and Delicate Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu, for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, etc., and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they have originated, and no matter of how
LONG STANDING.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5; delivered to any address. Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail agents, No. 141 William-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

A JEWEL OF GREAT PRICE IS A REMEDY that will not only prevent but [illegible] cure CONSUMPTION even in its worst stages. [illegible] WOG'S FLORAL EXTRACT is that marvellous compound; it is composed of all essential extracts of the flowers and herbs found upon the Alpine regions of Switzerland, gathered, prepared, and imported at great cost, and now first generally made known through the columns of the press, for the benefit of all who suffer from any species of *Chest diseases*. It is both portable and palatable, as well as *sure and certain* in all inflammatory affections of the coating and cellular tissues of the lungs and respiratory organs. Prepared as a tincture or balm. Sold in cases at $5, $6 and $9 each, [illegible] by Dr. PAWL, graduate of Medicine from all the [illegible] colleges of Europe, at No. 123 Wooster-st., New-York, where he can be consulted from 11 to 2 o'clock, [illegible] Sent to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of the price, in a registered letter addressed to [illegible] GAMES, Box No. 4,563 Post-Office, New-York. [illegible] A considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. [illegible] also by F. G. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York. Parcels sent by express to any part of the United States or Canada.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to a disease of a certain class, in which he has had vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON would call attention to separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. No. 430 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, published simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; also treats also in full of SPERMATORRHŒA, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other cause. Accompanied with [illegible] of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.* Sold by the Author, as above; also by
CHAS. MILLER, No. 432 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON, AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, [illegible] and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price, $1; by mail, 15 cents extra. Sold also by W. A. TOWNSEND & Co., No. 377 Broadway. Among its contents is [illegible] copy of the sexual organs of the male and female, their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in [illegible] production; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment. At [illegible] 22 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. [illegible] Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 1, and 5 to 8 evening.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis*, German Die Reform, Sunday Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Essex Standard, Rahway Advocate, Empire City, Police Gazette, New-York Freie, New-Brunswick Times, Mercury, Atlas, &c.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known, it will be the only remedy in use. No affection of the nervous system and reproductive organs is so extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tone which is requisite to give the human frame the full power of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man [illegible] on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner. [illegible] Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 293 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases incident to females. Dr. DUBOIS' Imperial French remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultations and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circulars sent, per letter, free, except postage. Supporters, trusses, bandages and all surgical appliances procured and adjusted. For medicines or advice, consult Dr. THIERS, No. 310 Broadway, near 28th-st., New-York.

THE TIMES OF THE 13TH INST. RECORDED a wonderful cure of Cancer that had baffled the skill of the eminent Surgeons, Velpeau and Ricord. The ANTICANCREUSE arrested completely the phagedenic process. A similar remedy is being used by G. T. BLAKE, M. D., of this City, (No. [illegible] Broadway,) that destroys cancerous growths with great rapidity, and is now being used, with most happy effects, in cases in which the knife, in the hands of the most eminent surgeons of this City, have failed to cure the disease. Call, or send for a pamphlet of particulars.

$500 REWARD.—GROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business; many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 279 Broadway, cor. Chambers-st.; also at the Astor House, No. [illegible] Broadway; No. 100 Fulton-st., cor. William.

HONEY BALM—COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL kindred diseases of the throat and lungs, can only be cured by the timely use of KEENEY'S HONEY BALM. Try it—only 25 cents per bottle. Prepared and sold by B. M. KEENEY & CO., No. 17 Court-st., corner of Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, New-York. For sale by all reputable druggists.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal, gleet, stricture, weakness, &c., &c. Office No. 32 Bleecker-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Hours 8 to 9 A. M. and 6 to 9 o'clock. Consultation by letter.

WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE AND Physical Restorative will utterly annihilate epilepsy, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, debility, &c. We refund the price if not beneficial. None is genuine without our signature.—JOHN FYNE & CO., No. 100 Nassau-st., sole proprietors. $1 a bottle.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE.
THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF DISEASE
IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD
DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in this wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of venereal [illegible] [illegible] the genuine HUNTER'S RED DROP, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person. Found only with Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many pretended doctors to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands; this has never been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never injured any living person with the merest [illegible] frequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a fraud, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by unprincipled [illegible] for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3 50 double-sole Dog Boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

PEWS FOR SALE.—TWO OF THE MOST DESIRABLE in the New Brick Church, corner of Fifth-av. and Thirty-seventh-st., the Rev. Dr. G. W. Spring, Pastor. Prices, $1,300 and $1,350. Address Box No. [illegible] P. O.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

INCREASING THE TAX LEVY.

The lobby was crowded with spectators last evening, for it was expected that there would be a further debate with regard to the City Inspectorship. That subject, however, was not mentioned, but to-day it will be before the Committee to which the nomination of the Mayor was referred, which meet at 12 M. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, setting forth that parties were constantly complaining at his office that assessments which had been paid were not entered on the Book of Records as discharged, and suggesting that all such assessments, for the payment of which receipts were found, should be entered as discharged of record, by some suitable person authorized to do so, on presentation of the original bill and receipt, and on filing in the office a duplicate bill and receipt, with affidavit of such payment, signed and sworn to by the person who made such payment. The communication was referred to the joint Committee on Accounts.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in which he states in reply to a resolution of the Board, that there is no record in the department of any lease of the pier at the foot of Chambers-street for the purpose of establishing a ferry to Pavonia-avenue. "In the State of New-Jersey," but that the late Comptroller (Feb. 15, 1854,) sold to the Pavonia Ferry Company the lease of the ferry privilege referred to for 10 years at $6,000 per annum; that the Company had never executed the proper instrument; that the rent had been regularly paid by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and receipts given acknowledging the penalty for as for the Pavonia Company. The communication was referred to the Committee on Ferries.

Part of the report of the Special Committee on the tax levy of 1858, previously presented, was read and the following items were amended as indicated below: For fitting up Tompkins-square, $8,000 instead of $2,000; $2,500 for a lot for Hook and Ladder Company No. 8, in addition to $4,000 for a house; for Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, $6,000 more for the same purpose; for Engine Company No. 18, $5,000 more for the same purpose; $4,500 for a new location for Engine Company No. 41; $12,000 for a house and lot for Hose Company No. 4; $5,000 instead of $5,000 for gas for Fire Companies; $35,000 instead of $15,000 for Printing for Departments.

A motion made by Alderman Boots to amend by striking out the provision for the law department, and inserting the amounts as stated in a communication from the law department, was carried. The total estimate of these expenses is $68,750, which includes the bureau of Public Administration, the and the bureau of the Corporation Counsel.

Alderman Brady moved to strike out the appropriation of $25,000 for the expenses of the Cable Celebration, which was lost.

At this point the Board adjourned to Thursday.

### BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

USING THE BATTERY FOR FERRY PURPOSES—REMOVAL OF STANDS AROUND THE MARKETS AND OF WASHINGTON MARKET—FRAUDS IN THE SALE OF COAL.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. President Conkrit offered the following resolution:

*Whereas*, A part of the southeastern portion of the Battery is being used for ferry purposes, and inasmuch as there is no power in this City to lease any portion of the Battery for mercantile or business purposes, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be requested to report, at the earliest period, by what authority a portion of the Battery is used for ferry purposes, and what amount of rent, if any, is paid to the City for the privilege. *Adopted.*

President Conkrit also offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, directing the Comptroller to advertise for sale at auction, the lease of a ferry to run from the foot of Battery-place to Staten Island, for a term not exceeding ten years.

Councilman Platt offered a resolution setting forth the inconvenience of having so many stands around Fulton and other markets, and ordering the Committee on Markets to report whether the erection of these stands is not a violation of the City ordinances. Should it not be found that it is a violation, the resolution orders the Committee to report an ordinance against these stands. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

The same gentleman offered a resolution directing the Committee on Markets to report on the expediency of removing Washington Market from its present locality to some more favorable spot on the North River, and also as to what locality is most desirable, at what price it can be obtained, and the cost of a proper and suitable building for the market. Referred.

A resolution was presented by Councilman Ross, directing that the Committee on Finance should be increased to five, and that two Republican members should be added to the Committee. Laid over.

President Conkrit offered a resolution directing the Committee on Lands and Places to report upon the present condition of Bowling-square, and as to whether it is expedient for the Common Council to take any action "in order to place said square in an ornamental condition."

Councilman Van Tuyl submitted the following resolution:

*Whereas*, Among citizens, generally, there is a constant complaint in regard to the difficulty in detecting fraud in the present manner of weighing coal in this City; and,

*Whereas*, It is very evident that if no fraud does really exist many honest dealers are unjustly suspected, and furthermore, that in reference to an article of such general use and necessity—the sales of coal in this City amounting to nearly or quite one million tons annually—and where fraud, if any is perpetrated, falls so heavily upon a large portion of our poorer citizens, it is very necessary that some mode should be adopted whereby fraud can be readily detected and exposed; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed to bring in a report as to the present manner of weighing coal in this City, and to determine whether some mode cannot be adopted whereby the interests of the City and of the citizens may be better protected in this matter. Adopted.

President Conkrit offered a resolution referring the subjects mentioned in the Mayor's Message to the appropriate Committees. On motion of Mr. Ottarson, laid over.

The ordinance with reference to the sprinkling of salt in streets, which has already passed the Board of Aldermen, was received and referred to the Committee on Cleaning Streets.

Councilman Allen submitted the subjoined preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, The claim of James G. McAdam to a seat in this Board, as one of the councilmen elected, was referred to a Committee on the 5d of January, 1859, and

*Whereas*, It is important to have the question of Mr. McAdam's right to a seat in the Board settled as early as possible; therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the said Committee to whom this matter was referred, have taken no action thereon as yet, that said Committee be ordered to proceed, at an early day, or that they be requested to resign, and that the said matter be referred to some other Committee. Laid on the table.

Julius Vermeer submitted a proposition relative to the erection of public urinals. The plan is the same as that brought to the notice of the last Board. It was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

The report of the special committee appointed to consider the rules of the Board was received, and ordered to be printed.

The resolutions by Alderman Boots, directing the Joint Committee on Accounts to take possession of the books and papers of the previous Committee, and instructing them to complete the investigation, were made the special order for next Monday.

### The Revolution in Hayti.

The following news was telegraphed to us on Sunday night, and appeared in Monday's paper, but in so imperfect a shape that we deem its republication essential. We copy from the Boston *Herald*:

"Capt. Hussey, of the schooner *North Wind*, which arrived below yesterday afternoon, reports at Pazmen's Stone Beach, that when he left Gonaives, San Domingo, Jan. 1, a revolution had been successfully commenced in the Republic. Gen. Geffrard, late Minister of Soulouque's Cabinet, against the Emperor, had entered the city of Gonaives with only four men, and the citizens joined him and proclaimed him President of Hayti. Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and all the southern part of Hayti, have declared in favor of Geffrard and the new republic.

On the night of the 1st of January, the schooner, on passing St. Mark's, saw the place in flames in about fifty places. In St. Marks the citizens were somewhat divided, but in others there was no opposition to the Jeffrey Party. It is supposed that the Republicans had entered St. Mark's and burned the place. It was strongly fortified, and was the Gibraltar of the Island.

Business had been entirely suspended in all the ports in the southern portion of the island.

*The next State Fair of Indiana is to be held at New-Albany.*

(Advertisement.)

Worth Knowing.—Prolapsus Uteri in its simpler forms can sometimes be cured by one visit. The more aggravated cases of this and kindred diseases are now brought under control by Mechanopathy—a system of therapeutics now known to be reliable. We have on register hundreds of names to living witnesses of cures, where patients were brought on beds after lying for years helpless. This treatment with other auxiliaries used in the Institution, gives vitality and tone to the fractional powers of all the organs, increasing the mental powers and constitutional energies. In short, it makes the enervated and debilitated healthy and vigorous men and women. It corrects spinal weakness and irritation, which many organic difficulties originate, and takes a firm curative hold on most chronic diseases. Cold weather is favorable for a more speedy recovery. Institution open Summer and Winter. Visits are occasionally made. Circulars sent gratis. Treatise on Mechanopathy 25 cents. Address H. Halsey, M. D., Round Hill Water Cure, Northampton, Mass.

Note.—Dr. Halsey will be in New-York (at the St. Nicholas Hotel) Tuesday and Wednesday each week, during Winter, to treat such as cannot go to the Institution. Calls received from 10 to 3, at Hotel, Nov. 5.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 17.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 Ohio State 6s '90 | 107 | 1000 Erie Railroad | 13⅛ |
| 40,000 Mo. State 6s | 86⅛ | 100 do | 12⅞ |
| 1,000 Cal. St. 7s N. S. | 82⅛ | 100 do | 13⅞ |
| 1,000 Ind. State 5s | 90 | 400 do | 13⅞ |
| 5,000 R. R. Con. Co. '76 | 103⅛ | 50 Hud. R. R. | 94⅛ |
| 2,000 T. V. Con. R. R. 7s | 102 | 50 do | 94⅛ |
| 4,000 R. RE. Ct. Ba. '71 | 90 | 100 do | 94⅛ |
| 2,000 Harlem 2d m. bs. | 94 | 450 Har. R. R. Pref. | 38⅛ |
| 1,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs. | 63⅛ | 150 do | 38⅛ |
| 1,000 Mich. So. S. P. bs. | 84⅛ | 100 do | 38⅛ |
| 1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 90 | 100 do | 38⅛ |
| 1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. | 90 | 100 do | 40 38⅛ |
| 7 Hud. R. Fire Ins. Co. | 107⅛ | 40 Ham. Fire Ins. Co. | 77⅛ |
| 10 Har. Fire Ins. Co. | 88⅛ | 10 St Marks Fire I. Co. | 128⅛ |
| 10 Excelsior F. Ins. Co. | 119⅛ | 30 Beekman F. In. Co. | 116⅛ |
| 15 Excelsior F. Ins. Co. | 119⅛ | 29 Wash. Fire Ins. Co. | 154⅛ |
| 100 Wall-st. Fire In. Co. | 50 | | |

Monday, Jan. 17—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 15, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 8:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase in Loans | $812,001 |
| Increase in Specie | 202,084 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 244,129 |
| Increase in Undrawn Deposits | 2,128,701 |

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| | Jan. 15, 1859. | Jan. 8, 1859. | Jan. 15, 1858. | Jan. 9, 1857. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $64,608,008 | $67,734,715 | $67,734,715 | $67,734,715 |
| Loans | 99,472,766 | 129,849,945 | 128,530,649 | 128,530,649 |
| Specie | 20,211,266 | 20,009,182 | 20,008,816 | 20,008,816 |
| Circulation | 6,240,296 | 7,008,169 | 7,020,202 | 7,020,202 |
| Gross Deposits | 97,760,521 | 119,008,002 | 119,000,887 | 119,000,887 |
| Exchanges | 14,088,416 | 20,577,009 | 20,374,209 | 20,374,209 |
| Undrawn | 27,122,248 | 28,440,023 | 28,000,023 | 28,000,023 |
| In Sub-Treasury | 2,954,563 | 4,312,087 | 4,202,181 | 4,202,181 |

The feature of the present Statement is the continued large addition to the line of Deposits. The increase is mainly from distant Bank interests, South and West. The Merchants' Bank and Bank of America gain a million of dollars of the $2,639,701 added to last week's average. The Specie line is up nearly a million, and $810,403 is added to the Loans and Discounts. The only falling off in the general movement is a moderate one in Circulation. The exhibit altogether is anything but indicative of increased rates for Money. The market to-day is without alteration from the quotations in our weekly review of this morning. The Exchanges for the *Africa* on Wednesday open steady, at 109⅞@109⅞ on London, and f.5.17½@f.5.16⅞ on Paris.

The Stock Exchange is ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower on the active list of Shares than the closing dealings of Saturday. The Stock Market had control of the market most of the day, and made the heaviest drive at New-York Central, on the renewed *trouble* between Morgan has fallen out with one of the Southern lines—said to be the Pennsylvania Central, through some of its Western connections—and that this is to lead to the abrogation of the September treaty, and thereby affect the Albany interest as well. The rumor finally assumed this [illegible] as Mr. H. thought, promptly [illegible] the early complained of. This was followed by an intimation from the Erie President that he would give notice for terminating the general arrangement between the four lines. The difficulty has been suspended, however, by a call for a general meeting of the four Presidents for the 26th inst., the peace-maker in the case being, it is said, Mr. Cornell, of the Albany line. The Central shares left off 84⅛@⅞. The Erie shares were steady at Saturday's rates, the previous fall being brought about in anticipation of the rumor referred to. The Western shares were also steady through most of the dealings, the closing rates for Rock Island 69⅛@⅞, and Galena 71 ⅌ cent. There were some heavy sales of Reading in the forenoon as low as 51@50⅞, but as the Philadelphians were free buyers at the decline, the stock closed rather firm, at the Second Board, at 51⅛@51⅛. Illinois Central and Panama were both nearly or quite 1 ⅌ cent. weaker. Pacific Mail was pressed, on the general weakness of the early Board, but in the afternoon was steady, at 90⅛@⅞. State Stocks and most of the Railway Bonds were in fair demand, and but sparingly offered. They sympathized but little in the decline in the active or speculative shares, and even these, at the very close, gave indication that the flurry of the day would most likely be followed by a steadier, if not a firmer, state of things to-morrow.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday says:

"The ordinary annual storm for the repeal of the laws to prevent usury in the loan of money, is just now in progress in both Houses. Like efforts have been made, during nearly every session for the last twenty years. No bill, we believe, has ever yet been ordered to a third reading; and we are not aware that the people are any more anxious for the passage of the law sought to-day, than they were twenty years ago. In the House, yesterday, a Special Committee was ordered to report a bill upon the subject. This is construed into a feeling of friendship for the measure on the part of that body. But we infer that it rather indicates the kindly feeling of the majority toward the gentleman who made the motion, than to solicitude for the success of the measure which he has so much at heart."

This paragraph has reference no doubt to the radical effort of Mr. Ordway in the Assembly for the total repeal of the Usury laws. A movement in a different direction in the Senate simply to modify the penalty for receiving usance for money in excess of 7 ⅌ cent., so that only the interest and not the principal of the debt is forfeited, has probably a fair chance of being adopted: provided the friends of the modification are met in the right spirit by the advocates of repeal. It would seem to be their true policy to be content with the change of penalty, as provided in Senator Sloan's movement. Otherwise the strong probability is they will get nothing.

The Governor of the State of *La Crosse* (*née* Wisconsin) says in his late message on financial topics:

"The credit of the State is unimpaired! * * It can preserve its credit in the future, *as it has in the past.* * * Its bonds will always be worth a premium, *if it never issues any!*"

Of the Stay Law of 1857, forbidding the foreclosure of Farm Mortgages, His Excellency says a good word, after this fashion:

"In this (a stay of twelve months, and no right of redemption) the State of Wisconsin differs from most other States, *and from almost all civilized nations.* * * The financial depression, not only in Wisconsin, but throughout the entire West, seemed to the Legislature a sufficient reason for the *slight* relief it was thought would be afforded by that law. * * Our laws prescribed this strange peculiarity: lenders from abroad *were invited* to come here *and loan their money* at most exorbitant and unconscionable rates of interest, such as scarcely any other State ever allowed, and then to foreclose and sweep away the security in the shortest possible time!"

That the Governor is in earnest in what right otherwise seem to be "poking sharp sticks" at his own constituents, is evident from the general context of this extraordinary document. That his final conclusion against free trade in Money is pretty well backed up by what has occurred in his own State, is equally certain.

We are reminded by a correspondent that our information in regard to the increase in the December earnings of the Panama Company was anticipated to the extent of $80,000 on the annual report, *this sum being in addition to the earnings then known to the New-York office.* The real gain, therefore, is but $16,000. We wrote on the authority of another correspondent, without the report being before us.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $123,743; paid out, $85,809; balance this afternoon, $4,350,921.

### CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

| Banks. | Loans. Jan. 17. | Loans. Jan. 8. | Specie. Jan. 17. | Specie. Jan. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 4,383,861 | 4,310,441 | 1,199,996 | 1,096,863 |
| Manhattan Co. | 4,078,467 | 3,100,313 | 333,371 | 976,570 |
| Merchants' Bank | 6,288,319 | 5,891,172 | 1,017,324 | 1,851,473 |
| Mechanics' Bank | 4,418,097 | 4,308,100 | 963,867 | 1,916,305 |
| Union Bank | 3,019,184 | 2,996,776 | 708,661 | 842,945 |
| Bk. of America | 9,499,437 | 9,188,034 | 2,606,628 | 2,014,386 |
| Phenix Bank | 3,348,339 | 3,443,968 | 307,173 | 573,831 |
| City Bank | 1,163,465 | 1,338,654 | 480,650 | 418,291 |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 1,211,914 | 1,236,154 | 199,849 | 201,933 |
| Fulton Bank | 1,398,854 | 1,782,768 | 291,010 | 279,789 |
| Chemical Bank | 1,720,720 | 1,677,372 | 1,136,062 | 1,062,101 |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 1,112,443 | 2,048,132 | 303,595 | 328,320 |
| National Bank | 3,243,485 | 3,142,275 | 281,110 | 286,195 |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 1,354,448 | 1,340,323 | 167,150 | 153,130 |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 790,540 | 790,013 | 157,148 | 153,000 |
| Greenwich Bank | 652,686 | 670,102 | 122,968 | 121,643 |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 2,281,927 | 2,288,254 | 348,636 | 348,970 |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 1,304,290 | 1,290,669 | 187,097 | 186,820 |
| Bk. St. New-York | 4,143,945 | 4,228,128 | 1,084,337 | 1,107,138 |
| Am. Exchange Bk. | 6,182,428 | 6,216,115 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 12,866,377 | 12,554,698 | 2,892,827 | 2,844,428 |
| Broadway Bank | 3,494,105 | 3,475,861 | 649,208 | 618,688 |
| Ocean Bank | 1,820,008 | 1,805,464 | 313,486 | 290,001 |
| Mercantile Bank | 3,760,363 | 3,641,116 | 564,317 | 583,809 |
| Pacific Bank | 1,134,320 | 1,073,648 | 237,880 | 242,009 |
| Bk. of Republic | 4,760,280 | 4,534,248 | 1,729,350 | 1,100,533 |
| Chatham Bank | 623,[illegible] | 618,[illegible] | 119,760 | 119,107 |
| People's Bank | 799,[illegible] | 771,[illegible] | 207,[illegible] | 178,831 |
| Bk. of N. America | 1,896,684 | 1,841,430 | 448,151 | 436,671 |
| Hanover Bank | 1,382,491 | 1,377,163 | 347,935 | 318,088 |
| Irving Bank | 867,001 | 874,949 | 208,994 | 198,161 |
| Metropolitan Bank | 7,009,799 | 7,108,912 | 1,304,479 | 1,224,968 |
| Citizens' Bank | 697,373 | 703,432 | 174,645 | 169,635 |
| Nassau Bank | 1,111,117 | 1,117,365 | 162,205 | 158,865 |
| Market Bank | 1,271,969 | 1,271,969 | 191,[illegible] | 191,[illegible] |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 1,231,837 | 1,236,457 | 239,311 | 239,584 |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk. | 4,172,263 | 4,267,970 | 1,226,207 | 884,897 |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 1,861,266 | 1,822,414 | 296,704 | 298,504 |
| Continental Bank | 2,832,262 | 2,833,149 | 605,626 | 603,698 |
| Bk. of Commerce | 1,156,285 | 1,157,189 | 259,266 | 272,700 |
| Oriental Bank | 600,720 | 604,[illegible] | 91,[illegible] | 91,[illegible] |
| Marine Bank | 879,084 | 877,204 | 157,380 | 117,676 |
| Atlantic Bank | 632,790 | 606,268 | 49,152 | 51,584 |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 2,653,814 | 2,6[illegible]5,434 | 378,135 | 328,609 |
| Park Bank | 4,466,621 | 4,446,120 | 1,069,676 | 1,026,372 |
| Ardesaz' Bank | 1,090,120 | 1,020,321 | 161,247 | 169,193 |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | 234,[illegible] | 231,[illegible] | 120,[illegible] | 120,[illegible] |
| Bank of Wash. Co. | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 28,[illegible] | 28,[illegible] |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 832,802 | 826,536 | 78,284 | 78,401 |
| Bull's Head Bank | 326,121 | 323,[illegible] | 68,[illegible] | 61,942 |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 832,482 | 824,912 | 42,480 | 41,721 |
| Grocers' Bank | 546,391 | 533,[illegible] | 72,[illegible] | 69,931 |
| East River Bank | 260,078 | 246,[illegible] | 32,192 | 28,251 |
| North River Bank | 252,600 | 216,941 | 84,062 | 105,[illegible] |
| Total | 104,848,542 | 104,036,840 | 23,[illegible] | 22,[illegible] |
| | Increase..$812,001 | | Increase..$202,084 | |

| Banks. | Circulation. Jan. 17. | Circulation. Jan. 8. | Undrawn Deposits. Jan. 17. | Undrawn Deposits. Jan. 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bk. of New-York | 208,[illegible] | 208,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Manhattan Co. | 269,[illegible] | 269,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] |
| Merchants' Bank | 171,[illegible] | 168,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Mechanics' Bank | 261,[illegible] | 260,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] | 3,[illegible] |
| Union Bank | 171,[illegible] | 160,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Bk. of America | 110,[illegible] | 110,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Phenix Bank | 114,[illegible] | 114,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| City Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Tradesmen's Bank | 200,[illegible] | 204,[illegible] | 711,[illegible] | 720,[illegible] |
| Fulton Bank | 167,[illegible] | 136,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Chemical Bank | 271,[illegible] | 271,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Merch. Exch. Bk. | 104,[illegible] | 108,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| National Bank | 146,[illegible] | 155,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butch. & Drov. Bk. | 100,[illegible] | [illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. & Trad. Bk. | 112,[illegible] | 112,[illegible] | 457,[illegible] | 458,[illegible] |
| Greenwich Bank | 110,[illegible] | 125,[illegible] | 613,[illegible] | 646,[illegible] |
| Leather Man. Bk. | 268,[illegible] | 277,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Seventh Ward Bk. | 112,[illegible] | 105,[illegible] | 759,[illegible] | 724,[illegible] |
| Bk. St. New-York | 300,[illegible] | 299,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Am. Exchange Bk. | 500,[illegible] | 500,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Bk. of Commerce | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Broadway Bank | 248,[illegible] | 247,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Ocean Bank | 105,[illegible] | 112,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Mercantile Bank | 180,[illegible] | 180,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Pacific Bank | 127,[illegible] | 128,[illegible] | 840,[illegible] | 908,[illegible] |
| Bk. of Republic | 127,[illegible] | 118,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Chatham Bank | 102,[illegible] | 119,[illegible] | 357,[illegible] | 333,[illegible] |
| People's Bank | 167,[illegible] | 154,[illegible] | 488,[illegible] | 441,[illegible] |
| Bk. of N. America | 85,[illegible] | 85,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hanover Bank | 79,[illegible] | 84,[illegible] | 700,[illegible] | 690,[illegible] |
| Irving Bank | 146,[illegible] | 147,[illegible] | 328,[illegible] | 328,[illegible] |
| Metropolitan Bk. | 330,[illegible] | 329,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] | 4,[illegible] |
| Citizens' Bank | 134,[illegible] | 144,[illegible] | 555,[illegible] | 544,[illegible] |
| Nassau Bank | 118,[illegible] | 113,[illegible] | 894,[illegible] | 891,[illegible] |
| Market Bank | 148,[illegible] | 171,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| St. Nicholas Bank | 90,[illegible] | 94,[illegible] | 865,[illegible] | 843,[illegible] |
| Shoe & Leath. Bk. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Exch. Bank | 120,[illegible] | 120,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Continental Bank | 186,[illegible] | 185,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] | 2,[illegible] |
| Bk. of Commerce | 145,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Oriental Bank | 50,[illegible] | 50,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Marine Bank | 120,[illegible] | 120,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Bank | 108,[illegible] | 108,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Imp. & Traders' Bk | 199,[illegible] | 199,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] | 1,[illegible] |
| Park Bank | 121,[illegible] | 120,[illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ardesaz' Bank | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mech. B'g Ass'n | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bank of Wash. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Exch. Bank | 251,[illegible] | 251,[illegible] | 298,[illegible] | 298,[illegible] |
| Bull's Head Bank | 97,[illegible] | 101,[illegible] | 348,[illegible] | 337,[illegible] |
| N. Y. County Bk. | 79,[illegible] | 81,[illegible] | 893,[illegible] | 891,[illegible] |
| Grocers' Bank | 42,[illegible] | 42,[illegible] | 997,[illegible] | 938,[illegible] |
| East River Bank | 98,[illegible] | 98,[illegible] | 183,[illegible] | 142,[illegible] |
| North River Bank | 55,[illegible] | 60,[illegible] | 308,[illegible] | 309,[illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | Decrease..$244,129 | | Increase..$2,128,701 | |

The La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Within the past week, apparently earnest inquiries have been made as to proceedings by the Trustee to foreclose the third mortgage upon the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad; also, as to a sale of third mortgage bonds to pay a note of $80,000, given to Simon Cameron, the contractor, who had agreed to build the road from the junction to La Crosse, forty-four miles, for $1,500,000 in Land Grant Bonds. Upon a settlement with him on the 5th August last, for the estimate of his work to that time, the sum of $80,000 was found due to him. The price of the bonds had fallen to twenty per cent. In consequence of the failure to pay the August interest. The road still required from two to three months expensive work at the tunnel and at La Crosse, to complete its construction. Mr. Cameron required payment agreeably to his contract. A third mortgage upon the whole line of the road had been executed for $2,000,000, for the purpose of funding the interest on mortgage bonds, settle with judgment creditors and pay debts which hung over the company. The Directors, after much negotiation with Mr. Cameron, induced him to take the note of the company for twenty thousand dollars, payable in four months, with $600,000 third mortgage bonds as collateral, and to complete the road by the 15th October, so as to secure a portion of the Fall business previous to the close of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Lakes, his contract not requiring him to complete the road until 1st January, 1856.

About the time of the completion of the road, a negotiation was entered into by the Directors with Mr. Cameron to apply a part of the earnings of the road to the payment of this note, secured by the 600 bonds; also, the interest on such part of the "third mortgage" bonds as had been or might be used for funding the interest upon the land grant bond debts, for right of way, mortgages falling due for depot stations, and indispensable expenses, which was favorably entertained by Mr. Cameron, and he agreed to meet the Board and consummate such an arrangement. Upon taking advice of his counsel, however, he found he could not enter into such an agreement without forfeiture of his lease, and therefore absolutely declined; he twice extended the time of payment of the note, until the 7th of January last. Efforts were made to raise the money both in Wisconsin and in this State, but without success. No one could be found who regarded the third mortgage bonds as a reliable security. The result was a sale of the bonds for the payment of the note. I am satisfied that these bonds can be had by any creditor within any reasonable time, and negotiation is now in progress, with a fair prospect of success, to make a loan and redeem the bonds for the benefit of the company. A meeting of the Directors was called for the 9th inst., and previous to the sale of these bonds. A full Board of the Eastern and Western Directors attended, the subject of the security of the note and of the sale of the bonds was brought before them, and fully discussed, and yet none were able to make provision for payment, if advances were made individually. No means were within the reach of the Company, and a sale of the bonds would still have to be made, at the hazard of greater loss. I was requested to apply to Mr. Cameron for another extension, which, upon an interview with him for that purpose, he stated. It was out of his power to comply with.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, on the 6th inst., the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President be and he is hereby directed, as soon as possible, to make and cause to be published a statement to the stockholders, full and correct, of the financial condition of this Company at the time this Board came into office, and of its present condition, and a general history of the efforts and action of this Board to the present time.

In accordance with said resolution I am engaged in preparing such a report, from which I now give a brief abstract of the present indebtedness of the Company, viz.:

| | |
|---|---|
| First mortgage Eastern division | $623,000 |
| Second mortgage Eastern division | 1,000,000 |
| City of Milwaukee | 314,000 |
| Mortgage upon depot, corporate | 3,000 |
| First mortgage land grant bonds | 4,000,000 |
| Unpaid coupons to Feb. 1, 1859, inclusive | 272,000 |
| Second mortgage land grant bonds | 953,000 |
| Coupons to Feb. 1, inclusive | 34,710 |
| Selah Chamberlain's judgment and interest to October 1 last | 783,837 |
| Interest from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, inst., at 12 per cent | 23,007 |
| Newcomb Charland's judgment and interest | 126,000 |
| Other judgments against the Company | 100,000 |
| Claims for consideration money for rights of way, depot grounds and stations | 75,000 |
| Total | $8,073,556 |
| Third mortgage, June 1858, on the whole road $2,000,000 | |
| Less the amount used and on hand for settling a portion of the above judgments 300,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Bonds of the Company annexed to farm mortgages | 1,587,700 |
| One year's coupons on the same | 87,000 |
| In addition to the above there are outstanding consolidation, construction and other unsecured bonds, with coupons due upon them, estimated | 1,000,000 |
| Floating debt estimated | 75,000 |
| Total | $12,523,256 |

The annual interest upon the first and second mortgages and land grant mortgage and judgments, exclusive of the third mortgage, is upwards of $600,000.

Mr. Cameron is required, by the terms of his lease, to pay the interest and sinking fund upon the first and second mortgage bonds, Eastern division, interest to City of Milwaukee, and then is entitled to credit any surplus earnings upon his judgment.

The gross earnings of the road for the year previous to the 1st October last, were $[illegible]
Expenses $[illegible]
Net earnings $[illegible]

The earnings of the road have disappointed its friends. The depressed condition of the West, the cessation of emigration, and the stagnation of business afford but little encouragement for the future.

Repeated efforts have been made to induce Gov. Randall to give the Company a patent for the lands. He still withholds it upon the ground that the road must first be built from Madison to Portage City, notwithstanding the Attest Jurists of the States of New-York and Wisconsin, and the Department at Washington are of opinion that the Company are now entitled to the land. There is no legal remedy against the Executive of that State. Repeated governors have been made to submit the question to the State or United States Courts, but without effect.

There have been intimations made as to the third mortgage bonds being improperly disposed of. This mortgage was executed for the express purpose of settling the floating debt, for protecting the creditors who have mortgaged their farms to aid in the construction of the road, funding coupons, and to provide the necessary means for the existence of the Company, and indispensable expenses, until the earnings of the road would afford some relief. The road was then advertised for sale by the Sheriff of Milwaukee, and foreclosure of individual mortgages, and proceedings to enforce payments for right of way, were in progress. Notice was published in the New-York and Wisconsin newspapers to all the creditors that the Company would give those bonds in payment of the legal assessment, indemnifying the Company, and for coupons upon the land grant bonds, the following is a statement of the manner disposed of in:

| | |
|---|---|
| Third Mortgage Bonds used in Wisconsin for settling judgments | $243,000 |
| For other unsecured debts in Wisconsin | 108,000 |
| For farmers upon the obligations of the Company | 450,000 |
| For funding coupons at 70 per cent., and debts | |